FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1848. [NO. 1612.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

W. G. MATTHEWS is now receiving his Spring and Summer GOODS, viz:—
A large assortment of HARDWARE.
A large and handsome assortment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, &c.
50 cast Ploughs, all sizes, and also Castings,
[illegible] hhds. Sugar, different qualities,
Loose Loaf Sugar,
[illegible] casks No. 1 Clarified Brown Sugar, beautiful article,
50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
1 quarter cask superior French Brandy,
1 do do good quality do do,
1 do do superior Port Wine,
1 do do Madeira do do,
1 do do white Wine, cheap, for cooking,
Pepper, Spice, and Dye Stuffs,
Glass, Salt, Molasses, &c. &c.
Which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce.
April 15, 1848. 11-4w

FOR SALE—a great bargain.

MY HOUSE and LOT on Dick street, known as the Jones B[illegible] House; House and Kitchen [illegible] a good Horse, Carryall, Cart, &c. &c.

Persons wishing a great bargain will please call [illegible]

[illegible]

Also, for sale, a valuable NEGRO MAN, [illegible]

C. T. GARDNER.
April 15, 1848. 11-tf

A fine BAROUCHE for sale CHEAP. Apply to
GEO. McMILLAN.
April 17, 1848. [illegible]

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, April 1, 1848.

THIS Bank has declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months ending [illegible], payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Monday the 1st day of May.
10-3w] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

JUST RECEIVED.

22 DOZEN Leghorn HATS, for gentlemen and youths,
[illegible]
[illegible]
a Wholesale [illegible]
G. & H. McMILLAN.
April 18, 1848. 11-3w

SPRING. 1848.

Rich Dress Goods.

JUST received by the last arrivals from the Northern Cities, a large and general assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Latest new styles and patterns, viz: Plaid and striped Silk Tissues; Grenadines; Waterloo Plaid Bareges; Striped Bareges; French Lawns and Muslins, from 15 to 50 cents per yard, very handsome; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns of all qualities; Dark worsted and light colored Silks; Silk and Barege Scarfs and Shawls, from $1 25 to $7 50; Crape Lisse; French worked Collars; Handkerchiefs, some very fine, and Infants' Waists; Silk Fans; Silk Buttons, new pattern for Ladies' Dresses; Beadbags; Steel Beads and Purse Silk; Fringes and Tassels; new pattern Horn and Shell Combs; Grass and Marcaboo Skirting, a new article; Grass Skirts; Marcaboo and Circular Skirts, ready made; also, Mertica for Skirts, &c. &c.; with many other articles for the Ladies too tedious to mention. Together with House-Keeping and Servants' Goods of all descriptions, and prices to suit any customer. Also, fine and common SHOES.

The best assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers in the place; also, Panama and Straw Hats, with every article for Gentlemen's wear that can be called for, from common to very superior;—and the subscriber calls the attention of Gentlemen to this kind of goods, if they want something cheap or very fine; with every article usually called for in the Dry Goods line, which will be sold remarkably low for Cash, as they were all purchased since the decline in the Northern markets.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13 North side Hay st.
April 15, 1848. 11-4w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of common Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, Chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins Axes, Whittmore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Verdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.
Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

RAW HIDES.—The Subscriber has on hand a lot of well dried hides, say from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs., mostly large and heavy, suitable for sole and harness leather. Also, a few calf skins;—all of which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for country produce.
THOMAS C. BLAKE.
April 17, 1848. 11-5w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—In Equity.
John Harrison, *vs.* Susan Wells, Matthias Vaught and wife Fanny.
Bill for Specific Performance.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Matthias Vaught, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, notifying the said Matthias to be and appear before the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D 1848, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1848.
J. A. MAULTSBY, C. M. E.
(Pr. adv. $3 00) 11-6w

CAPE FEAR STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.
W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

Imported Flatterer

Is located in Robeson County, and may be found at regular intervals, during the present Season, at the following named positions, to-wit: At James Dunn's on the Cheraw Stage Road; at Mr. Arch'd Smith's, 8 miles South of Dunn's; at Mr John McNair's, on Ashpole; at Mr. Alex'r Fullmore's, 10 miles further South; and at Mr. Daniel McKinnon's, near Floral College,—where his terms (liberal,) may be ascertained, and any other information in regard to him procured.
April 1848. 11-3w

CAUTION.

I FORBID all persons paying my wagoner for any hauling or work done by him, as I shall collect the pay myself.
JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.
April 12, 1848. 11-3w

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
[illegible] gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A Very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.
HECTOR McMILLAN.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Muslin Ginghams and Prints,
[illegible] and Linen Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Embroidered Lace Edging,
[illegible]
Col'd and Black Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cassinetts,
Bareges and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and Colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Cotton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Corded Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware,
And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.
March 27, 1848. 8-3m

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR SUPPLY OF

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

Which are offered at greatly reduced prices, at Wholesale and Retail.
March 27, 1848. 8-8w

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the New Brick Store East of the Market House, a beautiful selection of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

—Among which are—

For Ladies' Dresses—Satin stripe Bareges; Grenadines; plain and fig'd Dress Silks; black and watered ditto; pink, blue, and white Tarlatanes; Balzorines; French and English Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Organdies; figured and printed Lawns; French, English, American and Marseilles Prints, &c. &c.

Also, super black, blue, and fancy col'd Cloths; fine Doeskin Cassimeres; black and colored Satin Vestings; white Marseilles and Valencia ditto; Scarfs; Cravats; Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Kid Gloves; white and black Lace Mitts; super French Cambric Handkerchiefs; Lawn and Linen Cambric ditto; French Worked Collars, very superior.

Super Pamela, Sicilian and French Lace Bonnets; Florence and English Straw ditto; super Bonnet Ribbons; French Flowers.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Panama, Leghorn, and Rutland ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Shoes and Slippers; Calf Boots; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, of every description;—embracing every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store; and will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be had of any other establishment in the place.
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 27, 1848. 8-2m

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21. 3-tf

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.
Feb'y 24, 1848 5-Y

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.
Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Thirteenth Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 7th June, and continue till the 10th November. The following Term will commence Nov. 11th, and continue till April 18th, 1849.

Terms—payable in advance.

For Board, Washing, &c. with Tuition in English, $100 per Term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instrument, $40. Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cents.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In Winter, the dress is of merino or other suitable material, of blue color. Jewels are prohibited. All the clothing of Pupils should be marked with the owner's name in full.

For more minute particulars see Circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office.
April 3, 1848. 10-8w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, April 1, 1848.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank, will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, the 1st day of May, proximo.
10-3w] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

Daguerreotype Portraits.

S. BROADBENT purposes remaining in Fayetteville a few days, and will be happy to wait upon such as wish to see specimens, or have their likenesses taken by the Daguerreotype process. Portraits taken equally well in cloudy or even in stormy weather. Rooms in the New Hotel.
April 8—10-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.
Jan'y 1, 1848. 97-Y

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford heavy Timber Axes, made to order. For sale by
J. & T. WADDELL.
March 4, 1848. 5-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 9-tf

Wanted—10,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.
ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847 96-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.
J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.
Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.
HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to
H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb 12. 2tf

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1848.
Archibald McLean, Executor of Mary Millar, *vs.* the devisees of said Mary.
Petition to sell Real Estate of deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James T. Millar and Mary Millar, Sarah Burrows and her husband, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said parties to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1848.
8] JOHN McLAURIN

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Fur, Panama, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and Wool Hats; Bonnets, Caps, and Shoes; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Oiled Window Curtains, &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased at the North at reduced prices for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash, or on time for approved paper.
JOHN D. STARR.
March 23, 1848. 8-6w

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3—9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.
—ALSO, ON HAND,—
Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

We are now receiving our Spring and Summer Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

Consisting of a very large and elegant assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's Boots and Shoes, selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold very low for CASH.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9-6w

GOOD LIQUORS.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, by the barrel only.
Also, a few casks prime Apple BRANDY.
J. & T. WADDELL.
April 4, 1848. 9tf

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

FISH.

A NEW supply of MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in barrels and half barrels, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

A NEW and general assortment, for sale on very favorable terms by
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to
MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
Feb. 19, 1848. 7-4m

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 21. 3-tf

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

1 FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.
1 running gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.
2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.
For sale very low by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1848. 5tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Nov 2, 1847 88tf

Mrs. C. Walton,

MANTUAMAKER AMD MILLINER,

HAS just received SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality; a few fashionable Fancy Straws, for Ladies, and China Pearl for Misses and Children.

All kinds of Straw and Lace Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style. Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Mrs. W. will be found at he residence on Hay Street, opposite the Methodist E. Church.
April 10 10-5t

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.

Miss Mitchell

HAS received the latest French Patterns of the Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute orders in her line in superior style and finish. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and every endeavor made to please her customers.
April 11, 1848. 10-tf

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling with a good Lot. Apply to
JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.
Fayetteville, April 11 10-tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Maricabo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.
J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
April 10, 1848. 10tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low.)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)
Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

Agricultural Warehouse Depot.

THE Subscribers are receiving from the North, a large assortment of improved PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, of various sizes, for one and two horses; together with Nourse's sub-soil, single and double mould Ploughs. Also, Langdon's Cultivator, Corn-Shellers (most improved construction), and Hovey's six and eight blade Straw Cutters. And will procure Warren's Portable Threshing Machines at a short notice; together with Corn Mills, Cob Crushers, Horse Powers, and Mill Gearing, Castings, &c. &c.
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office.
March 13, 1848. 6-3t-eow3t

[illegible] FAMILY PILLS.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Hartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!
30 *Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.
August 10 76-eowly

EDGEWORTH Female Seminary,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
Rev. Prof. G. MORGAN, Principal.
Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

THE year begins with July, and closes on the first Thursday in May—an unbroken term of ten months. The several Departments which form a comprehensive and ornamental education, as Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Latin, and English Languages, and Literature, Mathematics, and the Experimental Sciences, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Bible and its Literature, are conducted by professional teachers of much experience. Edgeworth is organized on a well defined plan to impart to a moderate number the highest order of education, and at an expense far less than in institutions of like grade in the large cities. The greatest parental care and oversight, exemption from improper associations, good society, a well arranged course of study, valuable libraries and apparatus, approved methods of instruction, religious culture, love of study, great improvement, and whatever qualifies a lady to perform, with dignity and wisdom, the station which Providence assigns her, are secured to Edgeworth pupils to an extent seldom attained in the most favored institutions.

The expenses for each of the five months are, board, &c. and instruction in all studies not extra, $75; Music on Piano or Guitar, $20; Oil Painting, $20; either of the Ancient or Modern Languages, $10; Drawing and Painting, $10. Fifty dollars are paid on entering, and the bills settled on the first of January and May.

Pupils should enter at the opening of the year, when the classes are formed. They can enter at any time, but not to be withdrawn before the close in May, when they are examined on the studies of the year, advanced to higher grades and the Senior class, having completed the course, receive Diplomas as a permanent memorial of a finished education.

Pupils who are allowed insufficient time to graduate, are permitted to join the classes for which they may be qualified, and all receive the full benefit of their former studies. Parents and Guardians are expected to write for more particular information, especially for the course of studies when preparations can be made at home.
March 18. 10-4w

HOUSE BELL HANGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in Dwellings, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 22 years' experience he feels confident that he can satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is at work. His stay in town will be limited.
ALEX'R DRUMMOND.
Fayetteville, April 3. 9

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

LOST.

THE Subscriber sometime in March last lost a Note of Hand on Alexander Carter, of Elizabethtown, Bladen county, for the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-eight Dollars and Fifty-three Cents, with Thomas McClelland as security. The Note is dated on or about the 4th of August 1847, and due at twelve months after date. There are several credits endorsed thereon, amounting to $115 13½. All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the makers thereof have been notified of its loss, and the payment stopped.
JOSIAH H. BALDWIN.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1848. 10-4w

A Military Execution.—The New Orleans Delta gives the following extract from a letter dated at Camargo, on the Rio Grande, on the 13th ult:

"I have just returned from a most melancholy scene. Seven soldiers were sentenced to death for desertion. Three were first brought out, kneeled, on their coffins, and were shot. The other four were then brought forward, kneeled, bandage tied on their eyes; the words "ready! present!"—and, glorious news it was—the poor fellows were reprieved! They all stood it like majors. One of them fainted when the bandage was taken from his eyes."

Massachusetts Railroads.—It has been found that Massachusetts had expended, at the end of 1847, very nearly *forty millions* of dollars in the construction of railroads in her borders. These are not yet all finished, but three-fifths of them paid in eight per cent. dividend last year.

The people of Illinois have adopted the new Constitution, recently framed by a State Convention, by a majority of upwards of 40 000. Two clauses of the new Constitution were submitted to the popular vote in a distinct form—one, prohibiting the settlement of free negroes in that State, which was carried by a majority of nearly 30,000,—and the other, levying a two mill tax on all the property of the State, to be directed to the liquidation of the Internal Improvement debt, which amounts to $6,245,380, which was adopted by upwards of 10,000 majority.

A lady reading that a man had been sentenced to six months hard labor for dogstealing, observed to a friend, with a shudder, "Gracious! my love, what would certain of our sex have to endure for entrapping puppies!

Some men are like tea—the real strength and goodness is not probably drawn out of them till they have been for a short time in hot water.

The story that Gen. Scott intends to resign his office is a mere fiction, so we are assured by one of his personal friends. But the General will soon be in the country, and can answer for himself.
Baltimore Patriot.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

"Indemnity for the Past."—Paying fifteen millions for foreign territory for which we have no use, after spending one hundred millions in order to enforce the payment of three.

"Security for the Future."—Incorporating several millions of Mexicans, Indians, and Mulattoes into the Union, either as "free and enlightened citizens" of our Republic, or as conquered subjects to be kept in awe by the presence of a standing army.

"Devotion to Human Freedom."—Ranting about the efforts of the people to establish liberty in France, in order, if possible, to divert public attention from the encroachments of the Executive upon the "charter of our liberties" at home.
Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette.

FROM THE AMERICAN REVIEW.

Sam Houston and his Republic.[*]

A Book, it will be perceived, with a title most gracious, such as singularly commends its subjects—the man rejoicing in the prenomen of Sam, and the republic honoring itself in being Sam's—to the public reverence. This heroical familiarity—this slapping the thrice-illustrious on the back, as it were—this offering him to us by that sort of clipped designation with which Tom accosts Dick, and Bill, in the succinct style of such a business, asks Jim and Jack and Bob "to take a drink"—admirably bespeaks the historical dignity that is to come. Excellent as is this ennobling resort of the title-page, for exciting the imagination and lifting the worthy about to be celebrated to the topmost pinnacle of everlasting attention, the love-and-awe-commanding attitude in which Texas herself is brought before us, by the first glance, as not only Sam's doing, Sam's exploit, Sam's commonwealth, but Sam's property, is a prodigious piece of cleverness, and wonderfully prepares the sentiments which are to be reflected from Sam upon Sam's Republic.

* * * * *

The hero of but two battles at most, if of many brawls, was born on the 2d March, 1793—that is, just two days before the inauguration of Gen. Washington for his second Presidential term. If we are to seek for stellar influences or the social spirit abroad, as affecting the natal hour, this was the period of Robespierre's dictatorship in France, of the propagation of Jacobinism in this country through Mr. Jefferson's "Democratic Societies," and of the rise of the "Whiskey Insurrection," secretly promoted by the same patriotic statesman as one of the means of overturning the Administration of which he was a member. The birth-place of Houston was a spot seven miles east of Lexington, Virginia, known as Timber Ridge Church. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were Scotch Irish Presbyterians, of that body who, in the time of John Knox, colonized from the Highlands the North of Ireland. Mr. Lester, with that historical mal-address which makes him so sad an encomiast, says, (p. 8.) "Here they remained till the siege of Derry, *in which they were engaged when they emigrated to Pennsylvania.*"—This is much like mentioning that "certain Arkansas and Indiana men *emigrated* while engaged in the battle of Buena Vista." Thus does the trumpery of Mr. Lester, or the braggart folly of his hero-informant, inflict disgrace, in seeking falsely to magnify! Instead of the simple statement that *some* of these people came away from Ireland about the time when some *others* were engaged in the siege of Derry, the migrators must, by a delightful confusion of ideas, be mixed up with the besiegers; and merely that the Houstonian progenitors may be decorated with the illfeigned honor of having borne part in a deed of arms, they are ludicrously consigned to the disgrace of having, by strong inference, *run away* (for what else is *migrating* while engaged in a siege?) in the midst of it![†]

* * * * *

It presently appears that, instead of aiding to sustain a newly-widowed mother, burdened with eight other children, he ran away from home in his fourteenth or fifteenth year, and naturalized himself into a Cherokee tribe, and the adoption of an Indian papa and mamma. The ceremony of letting his majestic mother know that there was a possibility of his re-appearance—because a certainty that he was neither shot, stabbed, nor hung, but only turned red-skin—he seems to have considered quite needless: he was not a man of forms, and perhaps had his own notions of the maternal agonies which his sudden vanishment was entitled to create. For three or four years, (until he was eighteen,) his attentions and assistance to the beneficent lady consisted, apparently, of a visit, now and then, when his clothes were worn out; so that he probably came to see her only in compliment to her charity, and by way of patronizing her skill of the spindle, the loom and the needle. Yet should our youth, emulous of Master Houston, take to the woods, by way of becoming heroes of the 19th century and the progress, we must be allowed to exhort them at least to become Indians enough to make and wear the garb, with the tastes, of savages, and not to burden a mother, deserted and poor, with the charge of clothing a vagabond.

It is true that, to whiten the fact of this turning savage, Mr. Lester avers that young Houston was "tyrannized" over by his elder brothers; that they "exercised over him some severe restraints;" that "they crossed his wishes occasionally." The force of such extenuations is difficult to measure, when (as in this case) they are placed in the same sentence, in such a graduation that you may suppose either that the youth was made a perfect slave of, or that he ran away because he could not make his elder brothers slaves. He appears, at the evasion, (so says the biographer,) to have been "nearly six feet high, and standing straight as an Indian." Now, people of that stature and make are seldom very violently oppressed by their brothers in this country; nor, should they chance to be so, would running away to the Kickapoos be by any means the necessary remedy—there being magistrates and county courts to whom orphans may always resort as their guardians. Besides, Messrs. Lester and Houston have an unlucky way of telling somewhat more than always sheds probability on their own stories; and in this instance, they themselves admit that it was while living as a clerk in a "store" in Knoxville, that the young gentleman thus sought to recover that estimable state of society.

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[*] By C. Edwards Lester, author of "The Glory and Shame of England," and sundries. 8vo. 203 pp. 1836.

[†] "Derry!" some reader may ejaculate: "Siege!" "What Derry? what siege? Who besieged Derry? and where did he find it to besiege? Derry? Derry? Derry? There's a See of Derry; but surely nobody ever besieged the bishop and all his country clergy and vicars at once. What other Derry, then, except that at the end of songs—'down, derry, down?'"

Dear reader! suffer us to offer a solution. In popular, not historical language, Londonderry is sometimes called Derry; and Londonderry, you know, stood, in 1689, a famous siege against the forces of James II. That this is what Houston and Lester meant, we must not say; for evidently they know nothing about it; they suppose the Scoth-Irish to have been the besiegers, not (as they were) the besieged. As to their then migrating, 'twas not easy for the people of a beleaguered town to migrate so far.

"Where wild in woods the lordly savage runs."

From his parentage, let us descend to what Mr. Lester (by courtesy, no doubt) calls "his education." The following extract will show:

"It is a matter of some interest to inquire, what were the means of education offered to this Virginia boy. We have learned from all quarters, that he never could be got into a school-house till he was eight years old, nor can we learn that he ever accomplished much in a literary way after he did enter. * * * He is said, however, to have learned to read and write—to have gained some imperfect ideas of cyphering. * * * But it is doubtful if he ever went to such a school more than six months in all, till the death of his father, which took place when he was thirteen years old."

The further history of the family, until they fix themselves in new seats, is recounted with a Lesterian beauty, which is particularly glowing near the close of the first of the three ensuing paragraphs.

"Mrs. Houston was left with the heavy burden of a numerous family. She had six sons and three daughters. But she was not a woman to succumb to misfortune, and she immediately sold out the homestead and prepared to cross the Alleghany Mountains, and find a new home on the fertile banks of the Tennessee river. * * *

"Fired then with the same heroic spirit which first led them to try the woods, our daring little party stopped not till they reached the limits of the emigration of those days. They halted eight miles from the Tennessee river, which was then the boundary between white men and the Cherokee Indians."

Here, according to what is probable as well as what is asserted by the hero through his deft secretary, the family set to work to "clear" fields, in order to make themselves corn. * * * *

To corn-making, then, along with the rest, it is averred that Master Houston fell. Very greatly do we doubt the fact; for, through whatever legend is sung to us about his aversion to school, his heroic determination to learn Latin and Greek or to learn nothing, the tyranny of his brothers, his repugnance to the counter, and finally his escape to the happiness of aboriginal freedom, from which he only recurs to civilization when he has become nakeder than the supine savage himself likes to be, we see, or think we see, the honest, homely, familiar truth; namely, that Sam's was a case of what Dryden calls "a lasting make, like that of thoughtless men;" unapt of brain and ease-loving of body, so that he could not learn, yet would not work, and had, in short, the "strong nativity" of early worthlessness, and incurable distaste for exertion and therefore for obedience (because they who obey must work and make themselves useful), and a fixed aversion to honest acts and respectable habits. Everybody perfectly comprehends the real moral of fables like those with which these ingenious historians would amuse us; no soul so simple as not to see through such strong symptoms of the scamp, the "young loafer;" and as for all the fal-lal, presently to come, about a man's running away from a decent home, in order to consort with Indians, all the world understands entirely *that* phenomenon—knows that it never occurs except with men whom not the pretended *romance* of savage life (heard of only in the foolish books of a few Frenchmen) has attracted, but the mere license of living unshamed by decency, unfettered by law, disenthralled of every duty, an almost irresponsible outcast even in the savage society upon which one has thrown himself. The maturer manners of Mr. Houston are a little too notorious for anybody not to conceive the impulses which frequently led him to *Indianize* himself. * * * *

The family had settled, it will be recollected, upon the very selvage of civilization—within eight miles of the Indian border. All the world knows what such a frontier is: that the advanced guard of the better race and the rear-guard of barbarism are, morally, of much the same material: that opposite principles mix and are lost there, in a sort of twilight, what the French call *ai chien ni loup*—"neither dog nor wolf;" it is not day, it is not even honest night; but whatever is worst in either, mingles. Here, contest had ceased, arms were at an end; it was no longer the bold pioneer thrusting back, with superior arms and more regular valor, the Indian brave; but peace had intervened, and the white man's whiskey, and the white man's fraud, were finishing, upon the dispirited and debased savage of the confines, the work of destruction. At such a time, the barbarians on either side are distinguishable by little but the color of the skin; refugees from the retreating manners on the one side and from the advancing authorities on the other, swarm upon the debatable ground. Such was, necessarily, the position of things; yet evidently it was too good for the future Texan revolutionist. There was too much law on his side of the border, he must get to the other. Accordingly, the next events of his career are the following:

"His elder brothers seem to have crossed his wishes occasionally, and by a sort of fraternal tyranny quite common, exercised over him some severe restraints. At last they compelled him to go into a merchant's store, and stand behind the counter. This kind of life he had little relish for, and he suddenly disappeared. A great search was made for him, but he was nowhere to be found for several weeks. At last intelligence reached the family that Sam had crossed the Tennessee river, and gone to live among the Indians, where, from all accounts, he seemed to be living much more to his liking. They found him and began to question him on the motives for this novel proceeding.—Sam was now, although so very young, nearly six feet high, and standing straight as an Indian. He coolly replied that "he preferred measuring deer tracks to tape—that he liked the wild liberty of the red man better than the tyranny of his own brothers, and if he could not study Latin in the academy, he could, at least, read a translation from the Greek in the woods, and read it in peace. So they could go home as soon as they liked.

"His family, however, thinking this a freak from which he would soon recover when he got tired of the Indians, gave themselves no uneasiness about him. But week after week passed away, and Sam did not make his appearance. At last his clothes were worn out, and he returned to be refitted. He was kindly received by his mother, and for a while his brothers treated him with due propriety. But the first act of tyranny they showed drove him to the woods again, where he passed entire months with his Indian mates, chasing the deer through the forest with a fleetness little short of their own, engaging in all those gay sports of the happy Indian boys, and wandering along the banks of the streams by the side of some Indian maiden, sheltered by the deep woods, conversing in that universal language which finds its sure way to the heart. From a strange source we have learned much of his Indian history during those three or four years, and in the absence of [illegible] it would be no difficult matter to fancy what must have been his occupations. It was the moulding period of life, when the heart, just charmed into the fevered hopes and dreams of youth, looks wistfully around on all things for light and beauty—"when every idea of gratification fires the blood and flashes on the fancy—when the heart is vacant to every fresh form of delight, and has no rival engagements to withdraw it from the importunities of a new desire." The poets of Europe, in fancying such scenes, have borrowed their sweetest images from the wild idolatry of the Indian maiden. Houston has since seen nearly all there is in life to live for, and yet he has been heard to say, that, as he looks back over the waste of life, there's nothing half so sweet to remember as this sojourn he made among the untutored children of the forest.

"And yet this running wild among the Indians, sleeping on the ground, chasing wild game, making love to Indian maidens, and reading Homer's Iliad withal, seemed a pretty strange business, and people used to say that Sam Houston would either be a great Indian chief, or die in the mad house, or be Governor of the State—for it was certain that some dreadful thing would overtake him!"

Oh! the dear, delightful visionary, who goes sentimentalizing among squaws and scalps, and for two years finds the Golden Age amongst an Indian horde! The romantic Houston, then, only ran away, after all, to play Celadon among the Choctaws, to seek Chickasaw Amaryllises, an Arcadian innocence among the Kickapoos! How pleasant a system this, of turning man's turpitudes into glories! But really Messrs. Houston and Lester! if you have imposed upon yourselves with such a version of facts as this, you are more easily taken in than anybody else will be. Since the time of Rousseau's gymnosophists, his sages in a state of Nature, his politeness and virtue gotten by going naked, nobody believes in such drivelling as you have just favored us with. People have quite ceased nowadays to mix up pastorals with tomahawks, and to figure to themselves any very nice romance among tribes that burn each other at the stake. Possibly, in his exceeding shallowness, Mr. Lester may credit such paltry fictions, but his principal cannot: for he, bred upon the frontier, knows perfectly well that there, with the *Real* before men's eyes—the vices, the degradation, the drunkenness, the filth, the fleas, the hideous squaw, her ugly little wretch of a papoose, and all that is at once miserable and revolting in Indian life—neither he nor anybody else, face to face with it, ever entertained, for one instant, any of the egregious ideas which Master Houston is now pretended to have attached to it. The extreme only of Lester's folly and his hero's impudence could have attempted to palm upon the world so gross a fabrication.

One thing there is, however, of quite artful in the *Houstoniad*: the epic of quarrels at home and running away is relieved, now by the didactic of swearing he'll learn no more,* now by the romance of "keeping store," and now by the pastoral of counting squaws in the woods; so that there is a charming diversity of incident: one is startled, at every step, with an event the very last that anybody's fancy could have conjectured. Such a one is the next that arrives. Sam gets tired of the Indians, or the Indians of Sam; and he turns—what would our readers suppose? But no; we will not be cruel and put them upon the useless task of guessing. We will explain. Sam, it will be remembered, had—Mr. Lester avows—had, in all, six months of instruction, before the migration of his mother to East Tennessee; there, he went to an academy "for a while"—a very brief while, so far as intimations of the period can be collected from Sam's own story; but disgusted, presently, by his pedagogue's refusing to make a mighty Hellenist, a profound Greek of him, Sam attests all the Infernal Powers of Night and blackest Erebus, in a huge Homeric oath, (for Sam swore always in a style the most Homeric,) *that he will learn nothing more*. In this just, this fervid, this enlightened resolution, he seems, through all the intellectual tribulations and temptations of selling tape for some months and of turning regular savage for some years, to have persevered: for his biographer—or rather himself—avers that his oath was "kept most sacredly."† What, then, more fit, more natural, or even more necessary, than that a genius so endowed by Nature, and so perfected by study, should at length cease to withhold from mankind the vast accumulations of his wisdom? What wonder, in brief, that one so made to be the enlightener of his country should at last (as Halleck says of the Highlanders)

Put on pantaloons and coat,
And leave off cattle-stealing,

as also actually set up school-keeping! 'Tis true that the erudite Sam had, in a literary huff, bound himself, under vast imprecations, to remain forever in all the gloomy grandeur of magnanimous ignorance, illiterate and sublime, a self-devoted dunce: but what then? He had sworn for himself, not for others, and to be eternally a blockhead, but by no means that he would not establish a minor university of his own. So, as we have said, and as Mr. Lester shall presently sing, Sam opened an academy of his own. We have seen, thus far, how invincible was his partiality for ease, bodily and mental: 'twas this, no doubt, that invited him to the new vocation; for what easier life could man desire than merely to teach all that Sam Houston could pretend to know? Let Mr. Lester, however, tell the thing in his own inimitable way.

"This wild life among the Indians lasted till his eighteenth year. He had, during his visits once or twice a year to his family to be refitted in his dress, purchased many little articles of taste or utility to use among the Indians. In this manner he had incurred a debt which he was bound in honor to pay. To meet this engagement, he had no other resource left but to abandon his "dusky companions," and teach the children of pale-faces. As may naturally be supposed, it was no easy matter for him to get a school, and on the first start, the enterprise moved very slowly. But as the idea of abandoning anything on which he had once fixed his purpose, was no part of his character, he persevered, and in a short time he had more scholars to turn away, than he had at first to begin with. He was also paid what was considered an exorbitant price. Formerly, no master had hinted above $6 per annum. Houston, who probably thought that one who had been graduated at an Indian university ought to hold his lore at a dearer rate, raised the price to $8—one-third to be paid in corn, delivered at the mill, at 33⅓ cents per bushel—one-third in cash, and one-third in domestic cotton cloth, of variegated colors, in which our Indian Professor was dressed. He also wore his hair behind, in a snug queue, and is said to have been very much in love with it, probably from an idea that it added somewhat to the adornment of his person—in which, too, he probably was sadly mistaken.

"When he had made money enough to pay his debts, he shut up school, and went back to his old master, to study. He put Euclid into his hands. He carried that ugly, unromantic book back and forth to and from the school a few days, without trying to solve even so much as the first problem, and then he came to the very sensible conclusion, that he would never try to be a scholar!"

Of this ingenious piece of history, from the first fact to the last—the extraordinary auspices under which he becomes a highly successful preceptor, and the unparalleled catastrophe which closes a career of learning so prodigious—we hold it fit that each man should, according to the measure of facil faith with which Heaven has blessed him, believe just as much or as little as likes him. For our part we avow that we nourish a profound conviction of the exact authenticity of the story of the queue. Possibly it was, strictly speaking, a scalp-lock, assumed among his polite associates, his

'Feather-cinctured chiefs and dusky loves,'

as Gray says (you know), General Houston. But, queue or scalp-lock, there was little in it to be ashamed of, especially for a young gentleman who had so early disencumbered himself of all those sickening forms and vile hypocrisies (as Mr. Lester considers them) which white men (as he profoundly remarks) are absurd enough to think as mannerly as the style of the woods and as respectable as going naked. The aspiring Houston had gone half-way back to Monboddo's men: why, then, not finish the journey and put on a tail? Besides, let not the modern dignity of the queue be undervalued: it was yet, in 1813, a main party designation: its presence marked the avowed Federalist—its absence, the Democrat—and was quite as good a test of public principles as any that has more newly distinguished the latter creed. And, finally, as to its seemliness, its danger of provoking derision, Mr. Houston cannot have made half the mountebank figure in it that he did when, to draw the vulgar eye upon him, he figured habitually for the boys in the streets of Washington, and even at his senatorial seat, in a party-colored Mexican poncho—a vesture about as fit for his age or his place as it would have been to sit, in Indian nudity, painted, shoeless and shirtless.

We pass over minor probabilities: that, being too lazy to hunt like other Indians, he had, though supplied with clothes by his poor deserted mother, gone in debt "for articles of taste;" that people were found to trust him; his solicitude (seldom seen since) to pay his debts; the very likely way of liquidating them with his learning; the literary reputation which enabled him to obtain higher rates of tuition than ever were before known in that region; the encomium of his invincible perseverance, already so admirably illustrated in his previous enterprises of erudition, and yet again to be delightfully manifested in his tremendous attempt upon Euclid; and, finally, his secession from the mighty task of illuminating the minds of all others; his doughty resolution to learn something himself; his return to that very master who had heretofore driven him to such a cruel extremity, by the refusal of Greek and Latin; the new misfortune of that terrible book, Euclid; how he carried it, for "several days," unopened, in his hand; and how, after that severe trial of his wits, even his indefatigable, invincible perseverance gave way, and he "came to the very sensible conclusion" that

'Proud science smiled not on his humble birth,'

and that, in a word, he "would never make a scholar;" upon which profound discovery, he posted off to the nearest recruiting station, took the bounty, and enlisted as a common soldier in the U. S. Infantry.—This disposal of himself seems (as one might have surmised) to have been viewed by the public around with more than their usual complacency, and less than their usual astonishment at his acts; in fact, according to his biographer, nobody looked for anything else. Now, every one knows what the standing of a young man must be, on whom all the neighborhood counts as certain to be enlisted, the first time Sergeant Kite shall come along his way: the fact of such an expectation stamps his reputation as that of a lazy, disorderly, good-for-nothing fellow: and this—disregarding all the trumpery of Mr. Lester about the mortification of his friends and the heroism of his mother—is the plain substance of Houston's own account of the event.

We proceed to his military life. It appears that he was, by and by, in camp, promoted to a sergeantcy, and afterwards to an ensigncy: and that his regiment (the 39th) was brought into action, for the first and last time while he was in it, at the battle, or rather slaughter, of the Horse-Shoe; where, as our readers will of course remember, General Jackson attacked, with artillery, and about 2,000 men, half that number of Creek warriors, posted behind a breastwork of logs, drawn across the neck of the peninsula. While the main body of Gen. J.'s troops drew up to storm the wall from without the isthmus, another large force, under General Coffee, succeeded in crossing the river, so as to fall upon the Indian rear—which manœuvre executed, the rest of the affair (the Indians being beset on all sides) could be, of necessity, nothing but either a surrender, or (as it became) a massacre.

The main body destined to carry this Indian line of defences included the 39th regiment, and had been held back until the firing of those penetrating within the peninsula should give them the signal for the onset. The part of the combat in which Houston figures must be related in his own version only, set off with Mr. Lester's idiom:

"When General Jackson's troops heard the firing and saw the smoke, they knew that their companions had crossed the river, and they were impatient to storm the breast-works. But the general held them steady in their lines till he had sent an interpreter to remove all the women and children in the peninsula, amounting to several hundreds, to a safe place beyond the river. The moment this was effected, he gave an order to storm the breast-works. The order was received with a shout, and the 39th Regiment, under Col. Williams, and Gen. Doherty's brigade of East Tennesseeans, rushed up with loud cries to the breast-work, where a short but bloody struggle followed at the port-holes, bayonet to bayonet and muzzle to muzzle. Major Montgomery was the first man to spring upon the breast-works, but a ball in the head hurled him back. About the same instant, on the extreme right of the 39th Regiment, Ensign Houston scaled the breast-works, calling out to his brave fellows to follow him as he leaped down among the Indians, cutting his way.

"While he was scaling the works, or soon after he reached the ground, a barbed arrow struck deep into his thigh. He kept his ground for a moment till his lieutenant and men were by his side, and the warriors had begun to recoil under their desperate onset. He then called to his lieutenant to extract the arrow, after he had tried in vain to do it himself. The officer made two unsuccessful attempts and failed. 'Try again,' said Houston, the sword with which he was still keeping the command raised over his head, 'and if you fail this time I will smite you to the earth.' With a desperate effort he drew forth the arrow, tearing the flesh as it came. A stream of blood rushed from the place, and Houston crossed the breast-works to have his wounds dressed. The surgeon bound it up and staunched the blood, and General Jackson, who came up to see who had been wounded, recognizing his young ensign, ordered him firmly not to return. Under any other circumstances Houston would have obeyed any order from the brave man who stood over him, but now he begged the general to allow him to return to his men.—General Jackson ordered him most peremptorily not to cross the breast-works again. But Houston was determined to die in that battle or win the fame of a hero. He remembered how the finger of scorn had been pointed at him as he fell into the ranks of the recruiting party that marched through the village, and rushing once more to the breast works, he was in a few seconds at the head of his men."

This feat of fiction being such as the strongest man must pause to take breath after, we have a brief interval, during which Mr. Houston is not "pierced deep" with arrows, nor torn to strings of flesh by wrenching the weapons out against their barbs, nor in the hands of the surgeon, nor in those of General Jackson, nor getting himself shot again; but presently, of course, he is destroyed again, in a much more thorough manner. The savages are cut or shot down everywhere but at a single point.

"But the victory was still incomplete—the work of slaughter was not yet done. A large party of Indians had secreted themselves in a part of the breast-works, constructed over a ravine in the form of the roof of a house, with narrow port holes, from which a murderous fire could be kept up, whenever the assailants should show themselves. Here the last remnant of the Creek warriors of the peninsula was gathered, and as the artillery could not be brought to bear upon the place, they could be dislodged only by a bold charge, which would probably cost the life of the brave men who made it.

"An offer of life, if they would surrender, had been rejected with scorn by these brave, desperate savages, which sealed their fate. General Jackson now called for a body of men to make the charge. As there was no order given, the lines stood still, and not an officer volunteered to lead the forlorn hope. Supposing some captain would lead forward his company, Houston would wait no longer. Calling on his platoon to follow him, he dashed down the precipitous descent towards the covered ravine. But his men hesitated. With a desperation which belongs only to such occasions, he seized a musket from one of his men, and, leading the way, ordered the rest to follow him.—There was but one way of attack that could prevail—it was to charge through the port-holes, although they were bristling with rifles and arrows, and it had to be done by a rapid, simultaneous plunge. As he was stooping to rally his men, and had levelled his musket, within five yards of the port holes, he received two rifle-balls in his right shoulder, and his arm fell shattered to his side.—Totally disabled, he turned and called once more to his men, and implored them to make the charge. But they did not advance. Houston stood in his blood till he saw it would do no good to stand any longer, and then went beyond the range of the bullets, and sunk down exhausted, to the earth. The Indians were at last dislodged from the covered ravine by its being set on fire. The sun was going down, and it set over the ruin of the Creek nation. Where, but a few hours before, a thousand brave savages had scowled on death and the assailants, there was nothing to be seen but volumes of dense smoke, rising heavily over the corpses of painted warriors, and the burning ruins of their fortifications."

We have never seen any other account of Mr. Houston's feats or "hair-breadth 'scapes" in the battle of the Horseshoe; he himself stands, we presume, the sole authority for these egregious exploits, and Mr. Consul Lester for their sole blazoner. If anybody can contrive, with his utmost effort at the preposterous, to invent what shall seem a fiction, bolder and more impudent than the *first*, or more merely stupid than the *second* of these performances (that of the arrow, we mean, and that of H.'s charging, all alone by himself, upon the "covered ravine,") we pronounce him, without hesitation, to be worthy to have travelled with Munchausen, to have sailed with Ferdinand Mendez Pinto; nay, soaring above modern degeneracy in fibbing, to have challenged all ancient Crete, although there the act of telling "bouncers" was, even in "Græcia mendax," confessed to be carried to its perfection. If such a master in the fabulous can be found, and he can bring himself to forego singing of arms and heroes and will "touch the lyre" of peace with so bold a hand, who knows but that he may be employed to negotiate the next Oregon treaty, or even to write the President's next Annual Message?

Now, it may be true that Houston was slightly hurt by an arrow, in the storming of the Indian wall; and that afterwards, in an attack upon the "covered ravine," he was severely wounded by a bullet; but all beyond this is such, and so told, as to cast the most violent discredit even upon the few facts stated which are, in the nature of things, feasible. In the first place, although the hero himself is but the lowest commissioned officer in his company, he is distinctly made to be in command of the whole. Nay, the lieutenant is set before us, as submitting, under the threat of instant death, to a command the most insane that Bedlam itself could have issued. Thus *one* superior officer appears, even in Houston's own tale: but what had become of the rest?—the Captain?—the two other lieutenants (for, in that day, every Company of the Line had *three* lieutenants)? How, then, could Houston have threatened, "with the uplifted sword with which *he* was keeping the command," to cut down his superior officer, because he did not tear, "deep out of his thigh," a bearded shaft? What did he want that amazing surgical operation performed for? Well, after all, he *must* have had his head full of the *Iliad* or *Paradise Lost*; for 'tis in them only that one reads how, no matter how pierced or cloven, the flesh of celestials (Mars, Satan, and the like) reunites and is whole, as soon as the weapon is withdrawn. Such a wound as H. here fables of would, even without the plucking-out of the arrow-head by main force, have instantly disabled anything but a Homeric God and rendered all personal locomotion impossible; but Houston, as if more than a god, adds the disruption to the wound, climbs the wall like a rope-dancer, gets his torn tendons and muscles mended by the doctor; and lo! leaping the wall again, at a bound, (like the pagan in Ariosto, Rodomont, from whose enormous brags comes the word *rodomontade*,) he is again in the thick of the fight: not (as it well appears) to do anything sane or serviceable, nor even to hurt any opposite foeman; but only for the excellent and useful purpose of receiving fresh wounds, as senselessly earned as the first was stupidly treated.

So much for the main points of story No. 1: and now for achievement No. 2. Had General Jackson called only for a platoon of men, without crow-bars, mattocks, or any instrument in the smallest degree fit for breaking a way into a strong, close work of logs, guarded by a large body of Indians bent on selling their lives as dear as possible, and only to be got at through loop-holes? They must have shot down, at their ease, forty such successive platoons, every man of them. Less than a number equal to that of the defenders could not have been sent to the attack, unless to get them all killed. But Houston did not command more than the fourth of *one* Company: and *not that* independently of his captain and lieutenants: he was in the Regular Service, in which little military freedoms like this of breaking the ranks just when one likes are not tolerated. The movement itself is executed, in this ludicrous onset, as totally without plan or purpose as it is undertaken without subordination: the gentleman in the dismembered thigh outstrips his whole-limbed platoon so much as to make, in effect, only a single-handed assault, with his sword, upon a wall of loop-holes bristling with rifles; and, after getting himself shot, at somewhere about arm's-length, deliberately walks off again, to be put upon the doctor's books for the remainder of the war: for this is his first field and his last, as a soldier of the United States.—Here ends his military career, in this country, except certain exploits of the bludgeon, hereafter to be commemorated. A brief civil service, partly Congressional—the latter utterly undistinguished, except by the fact that, dumb within the Capitol, his debaucheries and ribaldry were its disgrace without, in days when yet the House of Representatives *could* be disgraced—ensues; then the conjugal outrage which, while Governor of his State, drove him forth an outlaw; next, his second naturalization among savages more congenial to his habits. All these may be very briefly despatched, when we shall perhaps resume his life, in order to examine its greater events—the Texan part of his history.

Mightiest of magnanimous men! most deserving of worthies! thou fag-end of False Heroism! for the present adieu!

H. SECRETARIO.

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* An oath which, Mr. Lester pleasantly assures us, was kept most religiously, and, indeed, it was probably easy for him to keep.

† Mr. Lester appears satisfied that H. has never perjured himself as to this vow. Now, there is but one way of judging, in such a case, if H. in his utmost intellectual efforts—his senatorial speeches, for instance—exhibits no more capacity nor information than an excessively ill educated boy of 15 might naturally have, then is H. guiltless of breaking this oath. Mr. Lester has heard his statesmanship, has considered his oratory; and infers his innocence of having learnt anything since he was 15. We ourselves most heartily concur.

VAN BUREN AND CLAY.—Mr. Van Buren having been invited to the celebration of Mr. Clay's birth-day, in New York, declined the invitation, as contrary to a rule he had laid down for himself, but added the following remarks, which are as complimentary to Mr Clay as they are honorable to himself:—

"I do not however, regret that your politeness has made it proper for me to say, that you do no more than justice to my feelings in assuming that I appreciate as they deserve the commanding talent and manly frankness which have so often been displayed by your distinguished friend in the councils of the nation, and that I have sufficient candor and liberality to recognize those characteristics in a political opponent. To you who understand the matter, it would be superfluous to speak of the very wide difference of opinion which for so many years existed, and does still exist, between Mr Clay and myself, in regard to almost every public question. But we are fortunately too liberal to suffer such differences to affect injuriously our personal relations. It would essentially diminish my self-respect to believe that I am capable of claiming, as I always have done, the utmost freedom of opinion for myself, and unjust enough to deny the same privilege to those who are opposed to me. To embitter the few enjoyments which public life affords by an indulgence in sentiments so contracted and illiberal, is a weakness which it is my happiness to believe I have been as free from as the infirmities of nature will permit. My personal relations with Mr Clay are of a very friendly character, and I have witnessed the recent demonstration of personal regard and political devotion on the part of his friends in this City with no other feelings than those of respect. A determination so earnest and unyielding, to sustain as long as public station is agreeable to him, an aged statesman who has spent a large portion of his life in upholding principles which those who exhibit that determination regard as having the public good for their object, is a demonstration at once honorable to those who make it, and well calculated to instil into the minds of the young men of the country higher and purer motives for political action than those which mere party warfare too often elicits."

When this liberal letter was read at the Clay festival, it was received with a general outburst of applause. The Hon. Dudley Selden responded in a speech highly complimentary to Mr Van Buren, closing with a proposition to "give three hearty cheers for Mr. Van Buren,—and, for the matter of that, *nine if you like*." The nine cheers *were* given, and nine more for Mr Selden.

The North Carolina Regiment.—We learn that a letter has been received from a member of the Wilmington Company, in which the writer states that Col Paine has resigned, and that Maj Stokes has been elected by the Regiment to the office of Colonel. The writer further states that Captain Price, of this place, formerly Captain of the Wilmington Company, has been elected Major of the Regiment.—*Wilmington Journal.*

New Post Office.—We learn that a new Post Office has been established at Carver's Creek, in Bladen County, by the name of "West Brook's Post Office," and that the office at White Hall, formerly known by this name (West Brooks,) is now called "Clear Creek Post Office." Mr. Washington Jones, we are informed, has been appointed Post Master of the West Brook's Post Office.

Wilmington Journal.

GREAT BARGAINS.—An American in Paris writes: "I was at a jeweller's this afternoon with a gentleman, and saw the counter covered with silver dishes, complete dinner services, knives, forks, spoons, all of which, he told me, he had just bought for old silver at its value in weight in bullion; and he offered to sell me any of it at the same rate. Many of the things, he said, he had sold new within the last six months. The most magnificent horses you ever saw can be had for a hundred dollars the pair.—*Boston Transcript.*

Kentucky.—The Locofocos of Kentucky have at length found a candidate for Governor, in the person of Lazarus W. Powell. The Louisville Journal says that the same Mr. Powell was in 1844 the Locofoco candidate for election in his district. In the course of his labors, he went to Litchfield in Grayson county, and made a speech. In that speech he indulged so freely in hard swearing, that *the grand jury indicted him for profanity and he was actually convicted and fined!*

Col. Richard M. Johnson has announced himself to his Democratic friends as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Kentucky. The regular nominee of his party is Lazarus W. Powell. The Hon. John J. Crittenden, it will be remembered, is the Whig candidate, of whose election there can be no doubt.

Benefits of Advertising.—John Derby, of Ware, Mass., advertised for a wife, and received seventy-five applications. Some of the applicants pressed their claims with such vigor, that poor John, to get out of the scrape, placed a rope round his neck and hung himself.

A person once sent a note to a wagish friend, requesting the loan of his *noose* paper, and received in return his friend's *marriage certificate.*

From the N. O. Picayune, April 13.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

There were two arrivals yesterday from Vera Cruz to the 3d inst. Our dates from the city of Mexico are to the 30th ult.

Mr. Clifford, one of the commissioners to Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 2d inst., and left at noon on the 3d for Mexico, escorted by Lieutenant Baldwin's company of Mounted Rifles.

The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi sailed from Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., for Boston. We regret to learn that there were twelve or fourteen cases of yellow fever on board when she sailed.

A gentleman who came passenger on the Washington, assures us that the general opinion among those Mexicans of the first class, whose judgment is considered good, is that the treaty will not be ratified by the Mexican Congress. In fact, the members are intimidated by the populace and will not dare to vote for the treaty. So says our informant.

In anticipation that the army might fall back from Mexico, the Post Commissary at Puebla had received orders as early as the 20th ult. from headquarters to contract for 75,000 rations to be delivered at a moment's notice for a downward movement.

After Santa Anna had been escorted by Col. Hughes to the hacienda of El Encero, he embarked on the 4th inst. on a Spanish brig for Kingston, Jamaica, as some accounts say; others make Havana his destination.

There was much excitement at Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., it having been discovered that 2d Lieut. John Smith, of Capt. White's company of Mounted Men, had deserted, taking with him seven men of his company. The same evening one of the number, a sergeant—a youth of about nineteen—returned and related the following: Smith and the others told him they were going out to hunt, and he accompanied them under that impression until they were about eight miles from the city, when Smith called a halt and made known his intention of joining some robber band. The sergeant told him that he would not desert—that he would die first. They then told him he must die. He gave them his musket, but upon further consideration they concluded to let him go. Giving him a fowling piece, which he could not use for want of caps, they allowed him to return. On the morning of the 1st inst. they fell into the hands of Zenobia, or Cenobio, the great guerrilla chief. He, no doubt thinking that *he* was robber enough for the road and unwilling to place confidence in men who would desert their country's standard, would not accept of their services, but kept them prisoners. He also immediately sent word to Gov. Wilson, who despatched Capt. Kerr with his command to escort the worthies into Vera Cruz, where they arrived on Sunday, the 2d inst.

Since the desertion of Smith some men have recognised him as one who has been quartered at the expense of the State for a length of time, in a certain strong house under the direction of a warden, for being concerned with others in appropriating to his own use a large quantity of funds not his own. There is a good deal of speculation as to what Gov. Wilson will do with the fellow.

General Butler is determined to send Mr. Trist out of the country as soon as possible, and had demanded of the court that the remainder of his evidence should be taken as early as possible.

The most notable event in Mexican affairs at last accounts is the attempt of Gen. Paredes to get up a revolution in San Luis Potosi.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

An arrival at New Orleans furnishes Vera Cruz dates to the 9th inst., and the city of Mexico to the 5th.

Mr. Sevier arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th, and started for the Capital on the 8th, escorted by 60 dragoons.

Gen Kearney has been installed as Governor of Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna did not sail till the 5th, when he actually left Mexico in the Spanish brig Martino.

A bearer of despatches from Mexico reports the roads as infested with small bands of armed robbers, masked, who plunder the stages, &c.

It was supposed at Vera Cruz that Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist would leave Mexico about the 5th, "the Court having adjourned its sittings to the U. States." But this is doubtful, as no statement of such an adjournment is contained in the proceedings of the Court to the 3d.

The election for city officers took place in Vera Cruz, under the armistice, on Sunday the 9th—Gov. Kearny was requested by the Mexican authorities to take down the American flag from the main *plaza*, and give up the public buildings in that quarter, during the election, which he indignantly refused. The troops, except the necessary guard, retired from the city during the election.

The election in the city of Mexico was held on Sunday the 2d, and passed off quietly. Our troops were withdrawn, except a guard.

The Mexican Congress had not yet formed a quorum, 15 Deputies and 3 Senators being required, in addition to those present. Some members of Congress had left Queretaro under the pretext of reluctance to vote for the ratification of the Treaty; and the gravest apprehensions were entertained that so many might withdraw as to prevent a quorum from assembling. Opinions are various as to the ratification. The news of our Senate's action was received at the Capital on the 2d, and was despatched at once to Queretaro.

A Mexican paper gives an account of the capture of the Governor of Chihuahua and some of his officers, with 8 pieces of artillery and 1000 muskets, by a body of Americans from the camp at Buena Vista, who are said to have sacked the town of Santa Cruz de Rosales. This is a mysterious affair.

Col. Hays's Rangers pursued and overtook a gang of 14 Mexican robbers, and captured and shot 13 of them.

LATE FROM YUCATAN.

The U. S. schooner Falcon, arrived yesterday from Campeachy, whence she sailed on the 3d inst.

Lieutenant Glasson has brought over important despatches for the Government at Washington, which will be forwarded by mail to-day.

The insurrection of the Indians in the State of Yucatan presents now an aspect truly dreadful, and calls for immediate relief. Death and fire mark the progress of the Indians. Every town, hacienda and rancho is being laid waste by fire. The inhabitants are fleeing to the Northern coast. Those who fall into the hands of the savages are tortured to death. Some thousands have taken shelter in the Islands of Cosmel, of Mageres and of Contoy. The coast between Boca de Cornil and Sisal is flocked with men, women and children from the interior country, laid waste, who are wending their way in the direction of Sisal, and embarking as opportunities offer, for Campeachy. From three to four thousand passed, in the course of a few days, the village of Silan, on the coast side, taking the beach as the safest way. They are in a starved, miserable and helpless condition. The wealthy families are reduced to poverty, and many have nothing but the scanty clothing on their backs. The Falcon was despatched to the coast to assist in embarking the people. 121 were received on board and taken to Campeachy. They were from Valladolid, and fled at the destruction of it to Silan. It was said that 25,000 people from the interior had taken refuge in Campeachy.

The Indian force is variously estimated to be from thirty to fifty thousand, and they have from five to six thousand with arms.

POLK AND BUCHANAN.—THE SENATE AND ITS SECRET PROCEEDINGS.—Mr. Nugent, the correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, who has been under arrest for nearly a month past, for contempt of the Senate, in refusing to tell who violated the injunction of secrecy by furnishing to him the Treaty and Documents, for publication, has written a letter which lifts the veil from some things of curious appearance to the uninitiated.

The following is the material part of the letter, and it is full of interest:—

"It will be recollected that I was the first to expose the secret designs of Mr. Polk, so to control the various sections of the Democratic party as to create a political necessity for his renomination by the Baltimore convention in May next. To expose this purpose, was to ensure its defeat, and, at the same time, to weaken the confidence of Mr. Polk's Cabinet in his integrity; for, as strange as it may appear to many politicians in Indiana, in Illinois, in Ohio, in Tennessee, in Arkansas, and in New York, who have been partially apprised of his real views, within the last two months, as well as previously, he has asseverated in the Cabinet in the most solemn manner that nothing could induce him to accept a renomination. But, unfortunately for the success of the President's schemes, I have adduced facts from time to time, to prove incontestably that while he was making these solemn asseverations in the Cabinet, his friends and agents, with his sanction, and in accordance with his secret instructions, were vigorously occupied in making converts to his re-election, and that those in office have received private instruction to hold themselves disengaged to any of the other candidates. I also showed his design in raising up one candidate after another, so as to neutralize the strength of such as were at any time gaining an awkward degree of influence.

Mr. Polk was excessively annoyed by these exposures, as well as at the general reflections on his conduct in the *Herald*. His friends wrote to mine, and declared that if those censures were not stopped, Mr. Polk's interest would be thrown in the scale in the approaching presidential election against Mr. Buchanan, with whom I was known to be on terms of personal intimacy. I was remonstrated with by more than one member of the cabinet, and told that by persisting, I would materially injure both my own prospects and those of Mr. Buchanan. Like remonstrances were made by mutual friends of Mr. Buchanan and myself—whose judgment on mere personal matters I would at any time adopt in preference to my own. * * *

"My strictures continuing, notwithstanding the menaces of Mr. Polk's friends, the President was induced to believe that they were not written without the countenance and sanction of Mr. Buchanan. That gentleman, however, had again and again remonstrated with me, declaring his honest belief that Mr. Polk did not merit my censures, and although never attempting in the least degree to control me, for he is incapable of such indelicacy, he has nevertheless, whenever the subject was mentioned in conversation between us, declared that he would esteem it a personal kindness if not inconsistent with my sense of propriety if I would refrain from inveighing against the President.

"The President and his friends were incapable of appreciating the noble and delicate sentiments of Mr. Buchanan, and when the treaty and accompanying documents appeared in the Herald, hoping to elicit something prejudicial to the Secretary of State, they resolved upon instituting an investigation; and accordingly on Wednesday, the 22d of March, the President sent a message to the Senate, apprising that body that the treaty with Mexico had appeared in the New York Herald, with a portion of the documents and the arguments of the Senate, and that the editor had promised to publish the remaining portion in a few days, and recommending that means should be adopted to arrest the publication of this remaining portion as it might tend to prevent the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Government.

"Mr. Polk was never actuated by the motive he assigns for sending this message. * * * In charity to him, I prefer to believe that under this absurd pretence he intended to conceal his design to injure the Herald and to destroy Mr. Buchanan. * * *

"On this message, which was written after Mr. Polk had advised with his creatures in the Senate, the subsequent proceedings were founded, and the Senate blindly lent itself to be the instrument of Mr. Polk's petty vengeance on the Herald, and to give effect to his sordid jealously of the man who has been the main support of his administration, and who has lent that administration that dignity and character that has sustained it under the overwhelming weight of Mr. Polk's own littleness. The history of these subsequent proceedings I must leave for another letter; but to place Mr. Polk's connection with this proceeding beyond doubt, I will mention a circumstance that occurred on Monday last. A motion was made on that day in the Senate, in secret session, to have me discharged, and the President's friends, desiring to learn his will, before voting, succeeded in postponing immediate action on the resolution. The fact that having consulted with Mr. Polk on Monday night and Tuesday morning, they have since steadily opposed my enlargement, proves that the President's vengeance is not yet fully appeased. That Mr. Polk should use such men as Turney and Moor, does not at all surprise me; but that Hannegan, who really possesses some noble qualities of head and heart, should lend himself to be used as a pliant tool to execute the petty vengeance of Mr. Polk—should so far forget himself as actually to consent to be the head and front of this base transaction—for this, indeed, I was not prepared."

This letter exhibits a pleasant state of things between the President and his Secretary of State. To a calm observer it appears, that each is endeavoring with all his might to out-manœuvre the other—each professing great friendship, and feeling contempt and hate, for the other.

Changes in the Cabinet.—A letter from Washington (semi-official) to the *Richmond Enquirer* says: "I predict that Secretary Marcy will go Minister to Russia, and that Gen. F. B. Pierce, of New Hampshire, will succeed him in the War Department; also, that as soon as these changes take place, Mr. Gillet, now Solicitor of the Treasury, will be appointed Attorney General."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 14.—Brig Christiana from N. York; Schr. Baltimore from St. Jago de Cuba. 15.—Schrs. Monterey from Boston, Alaric from New York, Jos. Butler from do., Henrietta from Portsmouth; Sloop Dolphin from Washington, N. C. 16.—Brigs Caroline & Mary from Boston, Richard Ingersoll from do.; Schrs. Boxer from Kennebeck, Me., Lucy & Nancy from Boston, Angelica from Frankfort, Me. 17.—Brigs Lincoln from Boston, Hylas from do., Leonora from Baltimore; Schrs. Leesburg from Philadelphia, Monsoon from do., Julia from do., Falcon from Boston. 18.—Brig Monte Cristo from Thomaston, Me.; Schrs. Sarah from Elizabeth City, Alderman from New York, Mary Eliza from Little River, Marion from do., Martha D. Murray from Plymouth, N. C.

Caution to the Public.

PERSONS wishing to obtain the genuine SWAIM'S PANACEA and SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE, (which have been recommended by the most celebrated Physicians of the United States and Europe for nearly thirty years, for diseases arising from impurity of the blood and debility of the digestive organs,) should be careful to observe that the name of

SWAIM

is spelled correctly on the bottles and labels.
Philadelphia, March 17, 1848. 8-6wi

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The accounts in another column, will inform the reader, that a European war, as the result of the French Revolution, is no longer a chimera of the desponding, but an existing fact. Sardinia and Poland are the first theatres of war; but France, and Russia, and Prussia, are moving their forces to the scenes of action. Russia has no idea of suffering Republicanism to spread over Europe, and France and Prussia are preparing to resist her. A general war seems to be inevitable. We await the full accounts, and further advices, with deep anxiety.

English stocks have again fallen, a sure effect of these warlike movements.

Later News at hand!—The Acadia arrived at Boston yesterday. See our Telegraphic Despatches.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Those merchants, and others, who feel an interest in the daily receipt of telegraphic reports of the New York Markets, Steamers' news, &c., and are willing to pay a part of the expense, will find a subscription paper in the Book Store. The cost will be perhaps 3 or $400 a year—too great a sum to be paid by this office alone. We are willing to pay one-fourth or one-fifth of the cost, but not the whole. And we are very unwilling that the community should be without the news.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Law office of the Hon. Robert Strange, about 3 miles from this town, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, with a portion of his valuable library. The fire is believed to have originated in the careless use of a match with which a negro lighted his pipe.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday the 16th inst., 77 slaves, belonging to various persons in Washington City, were clandestinely taken off by the schr. Pearl, an Eastern vessel. When their flight was discovered a prodigious excitement was created in Washington. A Steamer was sent in pursuit, which fortunately overhauled the schooner just before she got out of the mouth of the Potomac. The whole party was brought back (the negroes heavily ironed,) and committed to jail.—Great indignation was aroused against the authors and abettors of this wholesale scheme of abolition, and all the vigilance of the authorities was required to prevent a resort to Lynch law.

When the captors and their prisoners arrived, it was with difficulty that the three white men who were found on the Pearl could be protected from violence by the crowd which collected. They were put in a hack and hurried off to prison.

All day and night of Tuesday last the excitement increased. It was added to by an attempt by that fire-brand, Giddings of Ohio, to introduce a resolution in the House to appoint a committee to inquire by what right 77 persons were held in jail for no crime "other than an attempt to enjoy that liberty for which our fathers encountered toil," &c. &c. When this resolution was read, Mr. Holmes of S. C. said that "if it was considered, he would move to amend, by an inquiry whether the scoundrels who caused them to be there ought not to be hung." In the midst of the laughter produced by this remark the House refused to receive the resolution.

At night, a large crowd assembled before the office of the New Era, an abolition paper printed in Washington, the proprietors of which were suspected of having had some hand in the scheme,—which, however, they positively denied all knowledge of. A few stones were thrown at the building.

On Wednesday evening an immense and greatly excited meeting was held to consider the propriety of having the New Era removed from the city. Great and successful efforts were made to keep the crowd from demolishing the office. A committee of 50 was appointed to wait instantly upon the proprietors and respectfully request them to remove the establishment from the city. The request was refused. It was then resolved to proceed the next morning at 10 o'clock to remove the concern forcibly, to appraise the damages, and pay the proprietors by public subscription. Stones were thrown at the building, and the windows broken. ☞ See proceedings in Congress.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON.—THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—The singular spectacle presented by the late Locofoco Convention, in the importation of two Senators in Congress, from Illinois and Texas, has doubtless attracted the attention of our readers. At first we considered it merely in the light of any other show,—a menagerie of wild animals, for instance,—calculated and intended to collect a crowd. We saw that the hopelessness of defeating the Whig candidate had almost paralyzed the party; that their county meetings had been few and far between; and that consequently the attendance of Delegates at the State Convention was likely to be very slim—a result the more disagreeable to the party because an effort had been made to ridicule the Whig Convention on account of its want of numerical force. In this strait, the expedient was resorted to, of importing from abroad somebody who could do—what nobody in the State appears to have been capable of—viz: produce an excitement, an enthusiasm, and draw a crowd. How signally the scheme failed has been seen.

But subsequent developments have given a greater importance to this visit of Messrs. Houston and Douglass. The National Intelligencer, whose cautious avoidance of all statements for which there is not good grounds, is proverbial, says that it "has for some time foreseen, that *Gen. Sam Houston was to be a formidable competitor with other Democrats in the candidateship for the office of President of the United States*"!!! This is a rather astounding announcement! And it well becomes the people of North Carolina seriously to inquire, who is this man, thus seeking the first office in the world, who is thus endorsed by a party, numbering nearly one half the citizens of our good old, honest, moral State?

But besides both these objects for the visit of the two dignitaries in question, there is another, as we learn from the Register, which was publicly avowed by one of the members of the Convention, viz: "That OURS IS AN IGNORANT AND BENIGHTED PEOPLE, *who need such information as they*, [Messrs. Houston and Douglass,] *had communicated to the Convention, to enlighten them.*" The Register does not, and we regret that it does not, *name* the individual who made such a degrading speech—if, indeed, it be not a misapprehension, as we hope it will prove to be. We hope that no North Carolinian could have used such language, and especially to such men. Truth, and State pride, and self respect, all turn with unmitigated disgust from such a sentiment, from its author, and from those who listened unreprovingly to it.

In view of these things, as we have said, it is worth while to inquire, who is this bright and shining light, Gen. Sam Houston, who thus aspires to the Presidency, and travels to New York, to New Hampshire, to North Carolina, &c., to harangue the "ignorant and benighted people" into a proper appreciation of his transcendant claims to that high station? In the American Review for June 1847, will be found an account of some of the characteristic acts of this political missionary, extracted from his Biography, written by Mr. Lester, from materials evidently furnished by Houston himself. A part of this, (the whole is too long for our paper,) interspersed with the spicy remarks of the reviewer, we have copied into another part of this paper, to which we invite the attention of all our readers.

This review and these extracts only exhibit Gen. Houston in early life, and some may be disposed to argue that the acts of a man's youth should not be criticised too severely. But it must be observed that Gen. Houston, by publishing them in 1846, has made them the acts of his mature age. He unquestionably employed Lester to write his Life, and furnished the materials. Besides, his whole career has been what his early life promised—"the boy was father to the man." His debaucheries, his rowdyism, his abandonment of his wife when Governor of Tennessee, his refuge among the Indians, and adoption of their habits, dress, &c., are exactly what might have been expected from one of the character and habits exhibited by the boy Sam Houston.

The latest manifestation of his true character dates but a few weeks back. In January last he delivered a speech in Tammany Hall, N. Y., in the official authorized report of which occurs the following passage:—

"Your ancestors, when they landed at Plymouth, upon that famous rock, were not contented with that barren spot, but proceeded in their might, and went on progressing, at Jamestown as well as Plymouth, till all the country was possessed by them. From the first moment they landed, they went on trading with the Indians and *cheating* them out of their land. Now the Mexicans are no better than Indians, and *I see no reason why we should not go on in the same course now, and take their land.*"

And the author of such a rogue's doctrine as this is imported to enlighten "the ignorant and benighted people" of honest old North Carolina!—And is probably the favorite candidate of some men more honest than himself for the Presidency! Alas that we should see our State and our Country so debased!

The Wilmington Journal says repeatedly, that "the Whig party has brought before the people of North Carolina [for Governor] about the weakest candidate they could have selected."

We merely put this upon record, that we may refer to it again, when, after the election in August, the same paper will be endeavoring to find reasons for the defeat of Mr. Reid by this "weakest man" of our party.

THE MILITARY COURT IN MEXICO.—Things have taken an extraordinary turn in this tribunal. Gen. Scott, disgusted with the injustice of the Administration, withdrew his charges against Pillow. But that worthy at once took courage, and insisted on the trial going on. He was accommodated, and, as the result shows, greatly to his disadvantage and disappointment. Gen. Scott has made it appear, by abundant and uncontradicted testimony, that Pillow himself handed to Mr. Freaner a puff of himself identical with that celebrated Leonidas letter which has made so great a noise and exposed Pillow to universal derision and contempt. Pillow had solemnly denied all knowledge of the authorship of that letter, and yet he had in his possession, and with marks of alteration in his own hand writing, a letter almost identically the same! which letter he endeavored to get forwarded with the first accounts of the battle (long before the official accounts,) so as to make the "first impressions," as he said, upon the public mind, which impression was to be, that he, Pillow, was the real hero of all the victories before the city of Mexico! that Scott, and Butler, and Smith, and Worth, &c., had nothing to do with those glorious events!

Well, Pillow not only denied all knowledge of this Leonidas letter, but a Capt. Burns, who had been Pillow's aid, wrote a letter in which he claimed the entire credit of the authorship of Leonidas, declaring that neither Pillow nor any body else knew any thing about it. This Captain being introduced as a witness for Pillow, he was cross-examined most severely by Gen. Scott, who avowed his determination throughout to impeach his testimony; and the following paper which he read to the Court shows how successful he was in doing so:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court—I have already declared my intention to impeach the testimony of Paymaster A. W. Burns, a witness for the defence in the case before the court, who, since that declaration and the clear purpose manifested in the cross-examination, against all precedent under the circumstances, was permitted, the morning of the 25th inst., the last session of the court, after a night's reflection, and perhaps consultation, to come in and to alter his recorded testimony in a matter quite seriously affecting his credibility. Notwithstanding that advantage, the cross-examination has abundantly shown, in more than twenty instances, that the witness had almost a total want of memory on one side of the case, even in matters of no little interest and importance, and on the other, a powerful and minute memory—grasping and retaining incidents, which at the times they occurred, must have appeared to any one else wholly unworthy of being treasured. The court no doubt, will, at the proper time, look closely to that peculiarity of memory, without my specifying the numerous instances in this place. Some scattered proofs, I will, however, here glance at and only because they are distantly separated on the records and the files of the court.

The witness says, in testimony, though he was present at the operations of the 19th of August, he was not with the operating forces the following day, and therefore did not see them carry the entrenched camp of Contreras, the church and bridge at Churubusco. Yet, in the letter of Leonidas, which he swears was written by himself, and not by Maj. Gen. Pillow, he asserts to the public that—"The foregoing account of this unparalleled victory, (meaning the events of the 19th of Aug.,) I was myself an *eye-witness* to, and will vouch for its correctness!" The witness, then, notwithstanding his oath cannot be the author of Leonidas.

So, at the end of the last paragraph but one of Leonidas, immediately preceding the quotation just given, the writer, speaking of the heroic Butler, colonel of the South-Carolina regiment, says: "No one laments his death more than the *writer* of this communication, who ate with him the last meal of which he partook prior to his death." Now, I shall show by witnesses, at present in the United States, that the lamented Col. Butler, who fell at Churubusco, early in the day—August 20—took his last meal at San Angel, near the field where he gloriously fell, and but a little while before, in a company where Paymaster Burns, as indeed he himself swears, was *not*.

Mr. President, in further prosecution of my early manifested and declared purpose of impeaching the testimony of Paymaster Burns, I now propose, in continuation—1st. To introduce a witness to prove that the said Burns, addressed a letter to the N. O. Delta, from Puebla, which Maj. Gen. Pillow handed over, unsealed and open, to Mr. J. L. Freaner, to be forwarded by the express of the latter, and—2. Other witnesses to prove that the said Burns has repeatedly declared, before the meeting of this court, that he was *not* the author of the letter signed Leonidas.

Besides all these exposures of Gen. Pillow and his friend, it is stated by the N. O. Delta, in which "Leonidas" first appeared, that that document was *smuggled* into Mr. Freaner's packet to that paper *after he had, because it was a false statement, refused to send it.* The Editor, supposing it to come from Freaner, published it. Afterwards, a letter signed Veritas, was published in the Union, professing to corroborate Leonidas's story; but it now appears that Veritas and Leonidas are the same person!

It is worthy of remark that both Freaner and Trist were originally personally friendly to Pillow, as they are both still politically so. They were disgusted by his vanity and meanness.

As to the actual authorship of Leonidas, this Capt. Burns has contradicted himself. He first denied having written it. Capt. Merrill testified before the Court, that in October last he said to Burns, "Major, do you know that you are accused of writing that letter?" He answered "No," and asked by whom. I replied, "by everybody," he said "this is a mistake; I did not write it," I believe I then added, "Well, you are accused of it."

Burns had previously sworn that he never had denied being the author—or if he had, it was in a jocular way.

It is for such worthies as Pillow and Burns, and by such men, that the Administration has been laboring for a year past to destroy the old soldier of forty years' hard and glorious service!

PROSCRIPTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq. the lately removed Postmaster at Milton, publishes a letter from the Department at Washington, informing him that "it is contrary to a rule of the Department to give reasons for the removal of a Postmaster. But it is nothing more than just to you to state that there are no charges preferred against you that in any way reflect against your character."

Why is it "contrary to a rule of the Department to give reasons for the removal of a Postmaster"? In this country, where the people are supposed to govern, why is it that the people's *servants* wrap themselves up in their dignity and refuse to allow their *masters* to know the reason for doing that which they were neither asked nor authorized to do? The rule can only have originated in the knowledge that the "reasons" would not justify the act; that the people would be shocked and incensed at the proscription. They *dare* not avow reasons of which they themselves are ashamed, and which would outrage public sentiment.

We suppose, without any knowledge on the subject, that Mr. Palmer, who has heretofore been a leading Democrat in his county of Caswell, dared to think for himself, and voted for Mr. Kerr in preference to Mr. Venable for Congress, and that this is the "reason" of the removal—a reason doubtless quite satisfactory to Cave Johnson and the men who now rule at Washington.

Mr. Palmer is naturally indignant at the outrage. He has been Postmaster for upwards of 16 years, and was removed without notice, or any opportunity of being heard. He says,—

"Nothing is better calculated to weaken one's affection for his Country when those in power so far forget and trample on the privileges of its humble citizens. It was not so in the days of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Adams. In all my zeal as a partizan I never advocated proscription for opinion's sake."

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We have received from a young friend at Chapel Hill, the Catalogue for 1837-8, exhibiting a list of 166 Students connected with the Institution, viz:

Law Students,		11
Seniors,	29	
Juniors,	44	
Sophomores,	33	
Freshmen,	41	
Partial Course,	8	155
Total,		166

They come, from

North Carolina,	130	Florida,	3
Alabama,	15	Georgia,	3
Virginia,	5	South Carolina,	1
Mississippi,	4	Texas,	1
Tennessee,	4		

The town of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland furnish 14, or one-eleventh of the whole number connected with the Literary Department of the University.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes that the late election in the city of New York is a substantial triumph of the Whigs. Their Mayor was beaten, it is true, by 918 votes out of about 45,000; but they retain a majority of the city Boards, and of course will retain all the Whigs in office. This is a bitter pill to the spoils-loving party, and they consequently growl furiously about it. But the most important feature of the election is, that Havemeyer, the Mayor-elect, is a thorough-going Wilmot Proviso man, and as such, is a Delegate to the approaching Locofoco National Convention at Baltimore on the 23d May. "When the Mayor and his fellow Delegates, (says the writer,) shall knock at the door of the Baltimore Convention, and demand, in the name of the Democrats of the Empire State, a voice in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, according to high Democratic authority at Washington as well as in this State, the door is to be closed against them, and they are to be refused admission. That they will return home, thus dishonored, and unite in electing to the Presidency the nominee of that Convention, nobody is weak enough to believe. Set down the vote of the Empire State as certain for the Whig candidate to be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention, whether that candidate shall be Mr. Clay or General Taylor, or any other good Whig. The election of Mr. Havemeyer is one of the means, and not a small one, which will produce this result."

It will be remembered, of course, that there are two sets of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention from New York State,—the Barnburner set, and the Old Hunker set,—each consisting of 36, and each bent on giving the vote of New York in that Convention. They differ, of course, as to the Candidate, and indeed as to every thing else, except that each claims to be the real Simon Pure Democrats.

The Union admits that the feud in its party in New York "at present appears—and at no time more than the present—of an obstinate and almost desperate character."

RIOT AT COLUMBIA, S. C.—A difficulty occurred between the Students of Columbia College and the Police, on the night of the 15th inst. in the course of which the Students turned out in force and pelted the Guard House. The police being unable to quell the riot, were about to ring the fire bell, when Mr. Preston, President of the College, arrived and managed to disperse the crowd.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—It is a very remarkable fact, that, in 1845, Scotland, with a population about equal to that of the State of New York, circulated through the mail three millions more of letters than the whole United States! Postage in Scotland is uniformly, we believe, one penny for a single letter. The partial reduction of postage in this country has greatly increased the number of letters, as is manifest from the fact that the whole income is as large now as in 1845, whilst the charge per letter is reduced more than one half. For our own part, we pay more postage than we did under the old system, but then we receive three or four times as many letters.

The system has worked so well that the public is loudly calling for a further reduction. But we think that the reduction should be on newspapers this time. Let the charge be for short distances half a cent, and for long distances one cent.

A letter from an officer of the N. C. Regiment, dated Buena Vista, March 18, states that all the Companies composing the Regiment are at that place,—Major Stokes in command.

As an evidence of the present miserable management of the Mails, it is stated that the merchants and business men of Alexandria receive the Northern Mail one day later than it is received in Washington city. The distance between the two places is *seven miles!*

CANVASSING.—The Cheraw Gazette classes *speaking* and *treating*, together, in its view of the evils of the system of canvassing. We make a wide distinction between them. The system of treating, to secure votes for office, is an abominable one. The speeches of candidates, on the contrary, seldom do harm, and generally do great good, in enlightening the minds of the hearers.

Our candidates for Governor speak: they never treat. And from their character, and talents, and the dignity of the place to which they aspire, their speeches are generally of a high order of excellence.

The Gazette is certainly mistaken in supposing that the practice of canvassing simply (without treating,) has deterred the most talented citizens from becoming candidates. Only a few years ago, in a single county in this State we had Senator Mangum, Gov. Graham, and Hugh Waddell, Esq. as candidates for seats in our Legislature, and canvassing the county with a zeal and ability probably unsurpassed, the fame of which drew many persons from other counties to hear. And sure we are that none of our candidates for Governor, neither Gov. Morehead, nor Gov. Graham, nor Mr. Manly, ever "degraded" himself by any act or word in a canvass. Very far from it.—Congress, and our State Legislature, every year contain men of the highest character for talents and personal and public virtue, who do not think it beneath them to meet their constituents "on the stump." It is the *abuse* of the system, and not the system itself, against which the Gazette should war; and in that we are always ready to unite with it.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 17th, after the morning business, the bill concerning the Supreme Court of the U. S. was discussed at length by Messrs. Ashley, Allen, Crittenden, Butler and Foote. Mr. Allen is stated to have made a furious onslaught upon the Court as being too far above the people—too exalted—too self-consequential. The judges ought not to hold their stations by life-tenures, nor ought they to be appointed by the President and Senate: they should be elected by the free suffrages of the people. They were but nine men in black gowns, and their gowns constituted a large share of their greatness! They were desirous of being too idle and wanted leisure to deal out their idleness in instalments. [Beauties of Locofocoism. It will be borne in mind that the Chief Justice and a majority of his Associates are of the party of which this Ohio worthy wishes to be considered the leader.]

Mr. Crittenden replied mainly to the argument of Mr. Ashley, which he very summarily but courteously, made appear any thing but captivating!

Mr. Butler replied to Mr. Allen's strictures upon the learning, long service and eminent worth of the members of the august Court, with spirit and effect. He would not sit still, he said, and hear that distinguished body of eminent men assailed as it had been to day. He was severe upon Mr. Allen's *levelling doctrine*, which seeks popularity in appealing to passion and prejudice.

Mr. Allen rejoined, contending that the people exhibited better sense, in selecting and electing Presidents, than the Presidents did in selecting Judges of the Supreme Court.

After this, Mr. Foote took up the cudgels in aid of his friend Allen, and ranted away at a grandiloquent rate in favor of giving the election of Judges of the Courts to the people, who were honest, virtuous and capable of making wise and judicious selections. It was not the work of a demagogue, he maintained, to assert this doctrine. It was the true republican ground.

On Tuesday, a long and able debate took place on the bill concerning the Supreme Court, which had been reconsidered. Messrs. Johnson of Md., Allen, Butler, Badger, Ashley and Crittenden spoke. The bill was again rejected, 23 to 17.

On Wednesday, after unimportant business, the Senate went into secret session.

On Thursday, a deeply excited debate arose on a motion by Mr. Hale of N. H. for leave to introduce a bill relative to unlawful assemblages in the District. "Stirring speeches were made, (says the Baltimore Patriot.) Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, Mangum, Hannegan, Douglass, the two Davises, Foote, and others participated. Mr. Foote was on his *highphalutin* horse, and assured Mr. Hale that if he would come to Mississippi, he would be very much *exalted*, and said he would take a hand in doing those *high* honors to his abolition deserts! That is, that they would hang the New Hampshire Senator in Mississippi, if they could catch him out in that State famed for its repudiation! This did not please Senator Douglass. He thought his Locofoco friend Foote was doing damage to the *party*, by the use of such terms—that he would drive Locofocos over to the abolition cause in the free States, and cause them to vote for Mr. Hale, the candidate of the abolitionists for the Presidency. So he told Mr. Foote, that his speech was as good as 10,000 votes to the Senator from New Hampshire. Mr. Foote was again upon his high horse by way of explanation. When he had finished, Mr. Douglass said the Mississippian's explanation was as good as 5,000 more votes to the gentleman from New Hampshire! He had now helped the abolition candidate for the Presidency to 15,000 votes! This, amid all the excitement, produced considerable merriment!

Mr. Bagby gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the bill, to prevent the crime of kidnapping, by the most stringent measures.

Mr. Hale rejoined that he would unite with him most heartily, in the passage of such a law, as should prevent this crime of kidnapping, for he had been informed that a gross case of abduction had occurred yesterday within sight of the capitol. He would further say, that nothing was more foreign to the object of this bill, than the event referred to. So far from this, he had purposely and studiously abstained from even alluding to slavery in connection with the subject. The bill proposed was merely intended to hold the city corporation liable for property destroyed by mob violence.

Mr. Benton hoped that the whole subject would be dropped, and the regular business proceeded with.

Mr. Calhoun spoke with warmth, denouncing the efforts of Northern abolitionists to deprive Southern men of their property. If Northern vessels could not visit Southern waters, without endangering Southern rights, Southern men would prevent them coming at all. The consequence would be that the question would thus directly be brought to an issue. If any political event threatened the safety of the Union, it is the slavery question. All matters tending to a collision upon this point should be watched and treated with caution. He trusted therefore that leave to introduce the bill would not be granted.

Mr. Hale replied, and utterly denied that he had in any manner whatever directly or indirectly, by council, speech or silence, had any connection with the kidnapping business.

Mr. Calhoun abruptly closed the discussion as far as himself was concerned, by observing that he should as soon think of arguing with a maniac, as the Senator from New Hampshire upon the subject.

Mr. Mangum deprecated the excitement which prevailed, as well as the ill-timed introduction of the bill.

The discussion was continued until a late hour. The Senate adjourned to Monday, without taking the question.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 17th, Mr. Clingman offered a set of resolutions calling for further correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War; which—modified so as to include all the unprinted correspondence of General Scott—were adopted.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll offered a resolution of inquiry whether the immediate reduction of fifteen of the thirty per cent. ad valorem on French productions imported into the United States, would not afford seasonable relief to the distressed industry of that country, without disadvantage to this?—This resolution elicited a proposition by Mr. Vinton to amend, by changing the inquiry into a modification of the tariff of 1846; and another by Mr. McLane, to change the inquiry into the propriety of repealing all duties on articles of French growth and manufacture; and hereupon a debate ensued, in which Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, Mr. Hudson, and others participated. The subject was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Bayley of Va., by yeas 99, nays 85.

Mr. Botts endeavored to introduce a resolution calling upon the President for particular information as to the causes of Gen. Scott's suspension from command, recall, and trial; and as to the refusal of his demand of a Court Martial on Worth, contrary to the provisions of the law, which requires the President to order a Court Martial whenever demanded by a General or Colonel.—The resolution was objected to, and as it required a vote of two-thirds, it was not received, the vote being 107 yeas to 74 nays.

On Tuesday, after the morning business, three speeches of an hour's length each were delivered on the contested election—among them one by Mr. Boyden of this State, in favor of Mr. Monroe's right to the seat.

On Wednesday, the whole sitting was occupied with the contested election, which was decided.—It was first agreed, 103 to 93, that Mr. Jackson, the sitting member, (Locofoco,) was not entitled to the seat. And then, 104 to 91, that Mr. Monroe, his Whig competitor, was likewise not entitled. A new election must therefore be held.

On Thursday, Mr. Palfrey rose to a privileged question. He wished to offer a resolution, setting forth the proceedings of the mob in the city of Washington, and moving the appointment of a select committee of five to report what action was necessary for the House to take to secure the members from personal threats and violence.

Objections were made, but finally withdrawn, and the resolution came regularly up for consideration.

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, then addressed the House in denunciation of the abolitionists. He gave way several times to Mr. Haskell and others to interrogate Mr. Giddings, who in reply to one of the questions, admitted that he avowed the right of slaves to run off in an effort to regain freedom, but with this admission acknowledged the supremacy of the law in its relation to whites who abetted them. Mr. V. concluded by moving an amendment increasing the number of the committee to nine.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, next took the floor, and made a powerful and eloquent speech, denying that the House had any right to entertain a question of privilege.

Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, next spoke on the same side, and complimented the speech of Mr. Toombs warmly.

Some very severe declarations against Messrs. Giddings, Root, Tuck and Palfrey, generally, but against Mr Giddings particularly, were made by Messrs. Stephens, Haskell, Toombs and Venable. It was nearly, or quite charged by two or three of these gentlemen, that he had participated in the kidnapping of slaves and sending them off from this district, for which he deserved to be strung up! Several talked of expelling him. He declared that he had neither aided nor abetted in the escape of any slave. Were he to do so, he should expect to abide the rigor of the laws on the subject. He had visited the prison, and voluntarily offered to procure counsel and to stand by and see unharmed from mob violence, the white men imprisoned there on a charge of kidnapping the slaves taken off by the schooner Pearl, but he had done nothing to procure the escape of any slave in the District. [Mr. G. had visited the jail, but was admonished to retire speedily, which he did.]

Without coming to any definitive action, the House, on motion, adjourned.

On Friday, the subject was resumed, and Mr. Stanton of Tenn. commenced a speech. This is the latest account we have as yet.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

Three Days Later from France.

Republic in Prussia—Imprisonment of the King and his Ministers—Flight of the Prince Royal—Lombardy revolutionized—Sardinia free—Poland aroused and Independence Proclaimed—Emperor of Russia marshalling his Army.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 20—12 M.

The ferment in Europe is still increasing, and Republicanism is spreading, but with signs of opposition from the Autocrat of Russia.

A Republic has been declared in Prussia, and the King Frederick IV., and his Ministers, seized by the provisional government established, and cast into prison. The Prince has made good his escape.

The revolution at Lombardy was entirely successful, but has been accompanied by great bloodshed.

The King of Naples has yielded to the people all the reforms and the extension of their liberties that were demanded.

It is expected that, notwithstanding the concessions made by the Emperor of Austria, he will be compelled to abdicate, to make way for a republic.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase ordering the army into the field, in which he gives, as a reason for so doing an "alliance with the United Powers to stop the flood of anarchy spreading throughout Europe."

Some disturbances have taken place at Lyons and Havre, but they were easily quelled. Everything progressing quietly in France.

The rumored Polish Revolution is fully confirmed by this arrival.

The excitement in Havre assumed the form of a contest between the rich and the poor, and the former were compelled to close their doors. The military were constantly on duty to prevent outbreaks. The impression was that the excitement was passing away.

The failures in Paris and other parts of France continued, and the incredible report was started that the Rothschilds had stopped; but no body believed it, and those here, best advised, say it is impossible that it can be true.

The Prince of Prussia (heir apparent) had gone to England, but before his departure the people demanded that he should renounce all pretensions to the throne of Prussia.

The Polish prisoners confined in Berlin had been liberated.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was doing soldier's duty as a member of the National Guard, and had been standing sentinel at the Poste du Drapeau.

The movements in Poland had caused the greatest excitement among the Poles in Paris, and 400 of them had left there, armed and equipped to do soldier's duty in their native land.

Genoa had detached itself from Sardinia to establish an Italian unity, under a republican form of government.

The King of Bavaria had abdicated in favor of the Prince Royal, who had ascended the throne as Maximilian II.

The revolution in Milan was complete. The government was overcome by the people after a severe struggle.

The Emperor of Russia was represented to be much enraged at the turn affairs had taken in France; he regards such things as revolutions as contagious, and has determined to have nothing to do with them. To this end he has declared that he will not recognize the change of government in France.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER SARAH SANDS.

Correspondence of Fayetteville Observer.

RICHMOND, April 21, 1848.

Sarah Sands from Liverpool, April 3d, arrived at New York at 2 P. M. to-day. Flour 27 to 28s. Wheat 7s to 8s 9d per 70 lbs. Lard 1 to 2s lower. Cotton, Boweds, 4¼ to 4⅝d; New Orleans 3⅞ to 5½d. Sales of the week 24,670 bales.

European war commenced in Sardinia. Austrian troops expelled. Poland in a state of insurrection. Russia about sending troops South.—Likely to be opposed by Prussia. France marching an army North.

Money market: Consols 81 to 81¼, [a fall of 2 per cent.] Stocks dull on the Continent, owing to further failures. London grain and flour markets dull, owing to increased receipts and fine weather. No change in trade at Manchester. Leeds woollen market some better.

LATER.

The Steamer Acadia arrived at Boston yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and her news was received here at 11. We received the following Despatch during the day, dated

RICHMOND, April 24, 1848.

General consternation continues on the European Continent. Insurrection in Lombardy confirmed. Sardinian King, heading thirty thousand troops, warring against the Austrians. Austrians fled, defeated at all points. Italian Dutchies all in open insurrection. General Radeliski, afraid to enter Mantua, compelled to capitulate. Savoy declared a Republic. In Baden, Wurtemburg, Saxony and Hanover, the people have triumphed. Russia is sending armies to the surrounding nations to oppose Republicanism. France is tranquil—Republicanism progressing. The Chartists are defying the English government, and determined to hold meetings. Ireland is boisterous, and demanding a Republic.

By a later Despatch, we learn that there is a considerable depression in all Foreign markets. Cotton and Grain had declined at Liverpool. Sales of Cotton for the week ending 8th inst., 20,700 bales. Old stock on hand 325,000 bales,—178,000 of which are American. The markets at Manchester were dreadfully depressed.

A fire occurred in Patterson's Stores in Philadelphia on Tuesday night last, which destroyed 561 hhds. Sugar, 400 bales of Cotton, a large amount of wine, &c.

WANTED.—A first rate Saddle hand. A young man of strict temperate habits would meet with a good situation by the year, and liberal wages, by applying soon to the subscriber.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

April 24. 12-3w

NEWTON GROVE, Sampson Co., N. C.
April 13, 1848.

MR. HALE—*Dear Sir:* We are at length favored with what we have long desired—a Post Office. Here, a scope of country as large or larger than the whole State of Rhode Island has been destitute of any Post Office for more than ten months. Upon the suspension of the office at Cox's Store, some subscribers to the Observer, also several to other papers, discontinued their papers on account of the great inconvenience of getting them. others of us, determined not to be deprived of a blessing so great, and be cut off from all communication with the world, formed a *club* to go to Clinton alternately every Wednesday after the "*Mail.*"—This *private mail route* continued with the greatest regularity, not one failure being reported, (which is more than can be said of most of the *public* routes) until the arrival, two weeks ago, of *the mail boy*—as great a curiosity in "*these diggens*" as the *elephant*. Meantime, we were using our endeavors, by humble petition, to have a new route established. After one refusal, and being made sick with "*Hope* deferred," our petition was granted.

This route is one of great convenience,—leaves Clinton on Thursday morning, thence by Piney Grove, Monk's Store, Newton Grove, Draughon's Store, Wood's Cross Roads, Hawley's Store, Beman's Cross Roads and back to Clinton on Friday evening; Newton Grove takes the place of Cox's Store. This new route, with so many new offices, presents the greatest facility to all in this section of country for taking papers. It has already added several new names to your subscription list, and we hope will add many more. Surely no one who is able to read one will be without that great medium of general knowledge—*a newspaper*—when they are so easily obtained and at so trifling an expense. Yours truly, ———

MARRIED,

At Barclaysville, in this County, on Sunday morning the 16th instant, Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. BARBEE to Miss KEZIAH S. BARCLAY, daughter of Mrs. Barclay of that place.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 4th inst., in Christ Church, New Orleans, by the Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., LOTHROP L. SMITH to MARGARET I. MALLETT, daughter of the late Peter J. Mallett of Fayetteville N. C.

On the 6th inst., at Lafourche, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Polk, Capt. WM J. CLARKE, U. S. A., to Miss MARY BAYARD, daughter of Thos. P. Devereux, Esq., all of North Carolina.

In Moore County, on the 13th inst. by Gilbert McRae, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN LAMON to Miss SARAH CURRIE, daughter of Mr. Malcom Currie.

In Anson County on the 9th inst., by the Rev. John Munroe, Mr. JESSE LINDSAY to Miss MARY SMITH, daughter of Samuel Smith, Sen.

In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, Mr. JOHN F. BLOOM, to Miss MARY BOWEN, eldest daughter of Mr. Goodin E. Bowen.

In Columbus County, on the 13th inst., Mr. WILLIAM QUINCY MAULTSBY, to Miss PENELOPE BALDWIN, daughter of Mr. David Baldwin.

In Duplin County, on the 11th inst., Mr. ROBERT C. JOHNSON, to Miss MARY E. WARD, daughter of Mr. Alfred Ward.

In Asheborough, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Caruthers, JOHN McNEILL, Esq. of Cumberland, to Miss ROXANA WORTH, daughter of J. Worth, Esq.

May some kind spirit round them glide,
And ever o'er their life preside;
May Fancy's bright ideal be,
An earnest of reality. [*Com.*

DIED,

In Moore County, on the 12th inst. Mr. ALEXANDER NICHOLSON, aged about 55 years.

Also, on the 10th inst. Mr. ALLEN McLEOD, aged about 65 years.

Of consumption, in Anson County, on the 5th ultimo, Mrs. LUCY W., wife of Hezekiah Billingsly, in the 26th year of her age, leaving an infant, nine days old.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., Mr. JAMES M. THOMPSON, aged 28.

At Grand Rapids, Michigan, lately, of consumption, Mr. JOHN P. CALDER, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

In Hillsborough, on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness of many months, Mr. SAMUEL HANCOCK, aged about 64 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 18—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for W Prior, Cook & Powell, D & W McLaurin, J Brooksbank, J H Hall, J M Rose, Hall, Sackett & Co, Fredenburg & Brothers, A J Erambert, W McIntyre, B Rose & Son, H Branson, A A McKethan, of this place; and for H A London, J F Chambers, Shelly & Field, Murphy & McCubbins, J Long, D Purtin, J Spencer, A Parker, J T Pope & Co, J H & T J Sanders, H & L Smaw, of the interior—with 56 passengers.

April 19.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Goods for A & D W Honeycut, C B Mallett, J H Pool, L C Hanes, W & A Stith, J C Dobbin, J & R Sloan, E Belo, E W Willkings, J Brooksbank, G W Rivan, Hall & Hall, O Bledsoe, M Autrey, D L Williams, R J Morriss, C Monroe, W L McGary, W J Phariss, Washington Mining Co., and J Davis.

April 19.—Steamer W. B. Meares, with Goods for J & T Waddill, H & E J Lilly, L McKellar, J D Williams, H L Myrover & Co, P P Johnson, E J Hale, Campbell & McMillan, J C Thomson, and G & H McMillan, of this place; and for R W Glenn, Halcomb & Watson, F Friese, L J Horton, Rankin & McLean, J & R Lindsey, T C Pfohl, Worth & Stanly, Hon N Boyden, A S Porter, G Womack, P McEachin, J McInnis, Dr J J Davis, Rowan Factory, D Murphy, J Beasley, Sultzbacker, and J Newlin, of the interior.

April 21—Steamer Rowan, with goods for J & T Waddill, W Draughon, C Lutterloh, H L Myrover & Co, F D Breece, E W Willkings, Jno D Williams, of this place; and E Lewis, J & E Lassiter, W L Hall, J McInnis, Worth & Sanders, P McEachin, Cedar Falls Co, McRorie & Bailey, M L & R J Holmes, Scott & McAdoo, G W & C Grimme, J & R Lindsay, G Womack, Dr J Z Davis, of the interior.

22—Steamer Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow, with goods for Cook & Powell, J M Beasley, J Brooksbank, R W King, N King, A McLauchlin, C B Mallett, Ray & Pearce, B Rose & Son, D McDuffie, A A McKethan, Hall & Hall, D A Ray, Rockfish Co, W McIntyre, J H & J Martine, A C Simpson, S W Tillinghast & Co, Daniel Johnson, of this place; and H A London, Cane Creek Co, T Caldwell & Son, G R Griffith, J F Chambers, Boger & Maxwell, J & W Murphy, J H Lindsay, Hanks & Ramsey, J T Pope & Co, Finley & Gordon, D Lindsay, Levi West, A McCorqudale, J C Blocker, E M Holt, W A Carrigan, Caldwell Institute, W J Bingham, A Mickle & Co, of the interior.

The Steamer Henrietta left Wilmington Monday, 17th April, P. M.; arrived at Fayetteville Tuesday 18th, A. M. Left Fayetteville Wednesday 19th, A. M.; arrived at Wilmington Thursday 20th, A. M. Left Wilmington (with boat Nelson in tow,) Friday 21st, A. M.; arrived at Fayetteville Saturday 22d, P. M.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 25.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	45 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¼ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5¼ a 5¾	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 16 "

REMARKS.—But little Cotton coming to market, no change in price; sells at 6 to 6½. Flour 5¼ to 5¾. Corn 50 to 55. Bacon 7½ to 8.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8, receipts light. Lard 7½ to 8.—Fayetteville Flour firm at 6 to 6 50. Corn 54 to 55 afloat. Hay 80 to 85. Lime 80 to 90. Lumber, 3 rafts Flooring sold at $10, 4 mos., 1 at $9, and 2 at $8, cash; Wide 5 50, and Scantling 5, cash. Timber exceedingly dull, sales at 4, 5, 7½ and 6, for Mill. Bright new crop St. Jago Molasses 23. Turpentine 2 30 and 1 25, receipts light. Spirits 27 to 28. Tar 1 33 to 1 37. Rice 3 25 to 3 50.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 5¾. Sales of the week 87 bales, and of the season 8,853 bales. Flour 4 50 to 5 25. Corn 57. Bacon 6¼ to 7. Lard 6 to 7.

Cotton at Macon 4 to 5¼. At Columbus 4¼ to 5¼. At Augusta 4½ to 7¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7. Corn 52 to 57. Flour 6 50 to 6 75.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,896,768 bales, against 1,577,058 last year.

At New York, Cotton quiet, and prices steady. Corn 49 to 54. Flour 6 to 6 31.

MR. MANLY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Manly, the Whig Candidate for Governor, in fulfillment of the wishes and invitations of his friends, will be happy to meet his fellow-citizens, at the times and places mentioned in the following list of appointments:

At Halifax,	on	Monday,	April	24th,
Windsor,	"	Wednesday,	"	26th,
Jackson,	"	Friday,	"	28th,
Murfreesboro'		Saturday,	"	29th,
Gatesville,	"	Monday,	May	1st,
Edenton,	"	Wednesday,	"	3rd,
Plymouth,	"	Thursday,	"	4th,
Swan Quarter,		Saturday,	"	6th,
Washington,	"	Monday,	"	8th,
Newbern,	"	Wednesday,	"	10th,
Beaufort,	"	Friday,	"	12th,
Kinston,	"	Monday,	"	15th,
Waynesboro'		Tuesday,	"	16th.

LITERARY NOTICE.

PERRIN BUSBEE, Esq., of Raleigh, will deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, at the Commencement in June next.

April 18, 1848. 12

Trinity School.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, Visiter.
Rev. F. M. Hubbard, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful, and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers peculiar advantages for the Education of the young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true method, and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of thirty Pupils, to which number, the School will, for the present, be limited; and of these, places for the larger part are already engaged. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS: For Board, Tuition, &c., for a Session of Five Months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 7th of June, 1848. Further information will be given, on application to the Rector at Raleigh.

April 21, 1848. 12-8w

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols., $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts; Davis's Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Flora's Lexicon; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

April 22.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

25 HHDS. Sugar House MOLASSES
50 do. Cuba ditto.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 25. 12tf

STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber in Fayetteville, on the 22d instant, a light claybank MARE about 8 or 9 years old, with a blaze in the face; racks very well. She was seen last following an up-county wagon from town. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received; and any one delivering her to me in Fayetteville, or taking her up so that I can get her again, will be liberally rewarded.

DAVID McDUFFIE.

April 24, 1848. 1w

Copartnership Formed,

UNDER the title of PETER EVANS & SON, for the purpose of transacting the Milling and Grocery Business, at their Mills in Chatham county.

PETER EVANS.
P. G. EVANS.

April 22, 1848. 12-6w

WOOD'S
STEAM
IRON RAILING MANUFACTORY.
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

IRON RAILINGS for public and private buildings and public squares, of every variety of form and pattern.

Cemetery Railings, of classic and unique designs, embracing upwards of one hundred different varieties.

Iron Chairs and Settees, for Gardens, Halls and Piazzas—new style.

Verandas and Pilasters, for Cottages, made in every style.

Superior Wrought Iron Gates, for Carriage entrances.

New style Balcony Brackets, &c.

Iron Tables of various styles, embracing Louis XIV, Elizabethean, Gothic, and modern patterns, with White and Gold Italian Marble tops. These tables have been introduced by the subscriber for Hotels, Restaurants, Ice Cream Saloons, &c. They are beautiful articles of furniture for Hat Stores and other establishments where it is desirable to make a grand display.

He has recently constructed an elegant substantial Cast Iron Hitching Post, in form admirably adapted to permanency of position, highly ornamented, and representing a well executed Head of that noble animal, the Horse. Such an article has long been a desideratum, and is now offered to the good taste of the public.

Strangers visiting Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to call at his Warerooms, and examine his different specimens of new and beautiful work.

ROBERT WOOD, *Proprietor*,
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood Street, Philada.

He has recently published, at great expense, an original work exhibiting the new designs and patterns which are executed at his establishment, embracing all the above articles, and the various and splendid patterns of Cemetery, Balcony, Step, and other Railings which have been manufactured for Laurel Hill and other celebrated Cemeteries, designed expressly for his own establishment, and which may be sent to any part of the world to those who desire to make a selection. Undoubted reference will be required to ensure a prompt return of the work, after an opportunity for making the selection.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1848. 12-3w

It is not often that we find amongst the Medical Faculty sufficient candor to accord any merit whatever to "Patent Medicines" as it conflicts with their interest so to do—but below we give an exception.

OPINION OF A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

Exeter, Me., Sept 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN,
Physician at Exeter Corner.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

KRIDER & MALLETT,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 27 Old Slip,
Corner of Front st. (up stairs.)

Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.

W. H. KRIDER, } NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT, }

REFERENCES.
Rokenbaugh, Conner & Dyer,
Lagoutsky, Rossean & Halsted,
J. G. Dudley & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. 11-3m

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 219 Market street,
BALTIMORE.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.

March 1848. 5-3m

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1848. 90tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

July 2, 1848. 93tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-seven years, continues to insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 13tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or otherwise.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, on which pay will be taken.

Feb. 12, 1848. 2tf

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Fayetteville Hotel, and more recently as the Cape Fear Hotel, of the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public generally that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market affords, and his Bar Room with the choicest Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all who call, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

February 10, 1848. 3-tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. } 93tf
Dec. 7, 1847.

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

[illegible] 1847. 69

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do, Furniture Prints, fancy do, Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres, Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen, Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do, Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks, Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash, Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking, Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silecia, Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls, 8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do, Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts, Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do.* Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread, Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do, Artificial Flowers (some very fine), Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Fancy Soap,
24 doz. Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Bale and Bara Iron, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Brades, Corn, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Scissors, Shovels, Forks, Knives, Spades, Lead, Champagne, Cider, French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct 11, 1847. 84tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and is receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods at his store, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nut crackers, cork screws, dog collars and cans, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boxes, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, cloth and shoe brushes, pocket dressings, sole backs, wooden toys, combs, [illegible] and paying cards, pipes, sand boxes, violin strings, battledores, [illegible], [illegible], tambourines, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassia, bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, castor powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c. Also a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, sago, cocoa, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar, young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohee, and Ningyong Teas, Scotch and maccoboy snuff, CANDIES, an assortment of MALLEABLE IRON, for carriage makers use.

W. PRIOR.

Feb'y 19, 1848. 3tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE subscriber, having become part proprietor of a Cotton Yarn Factory, will be glad to supply his friends and the public, at the lowest price for Cash, or on time for good negotiable Notes, with any quantity of Nos. 5 to 12, of which he will keep a supply at his Bookstore. The article will also be kept at the store of Mallett & Huske, where it will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Cotton or other produce.

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1848.

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the teeth, all the most approved operations which specify. Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

He is also prepared to insert whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle, without the aid of clasps or springs. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c., and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c., and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.

Having practised a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel.

☞ Ladies attended at their residences, if requested.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Buster, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Crosscut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

August 20, 1847. 73tf

SPRING, 1848.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks,
single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at *very reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, or of course to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they would be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 1, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN B. HALL.

On Consignment,

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

J. & T. WADDILL.
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

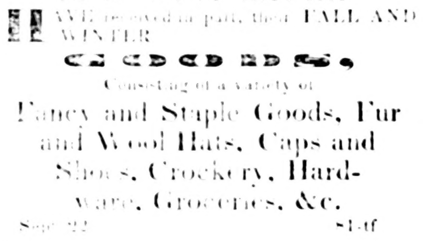
25 HHDS SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
50 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.

E. P. GUION.

Raleigh, Feb'y 7, 1848. 1600

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20. No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."
Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture any kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

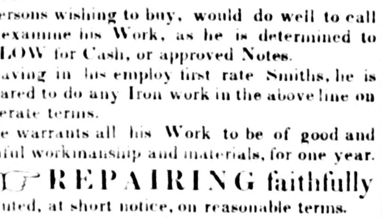
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture; all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct 11, 1847 84tf

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.

Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable,) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays, W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8tf

Semi-Weekly Line
For Freight or Passage.

THE Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or traveling our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State

MEDICINE.
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.
SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffett's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2. Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

DR. CRAIN'S
Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER.

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine,
for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,
Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in Life.

THE value of this preparation is now so widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exerting in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.

March 1, 1848. 5-4m

GARDEN SEED,

FROM Long Island—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb 10, 1848. 2tf

TEAS!
AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec 4, 1847 [illegible]

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 27.

BOOK STORE
AND
BOOK BINDERY.
(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, (known as Kyle's corner,) next door to the Messrs. Lally, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following is part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

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The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shakspeare, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Eliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books: The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer Books; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Gift Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior* stock; a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to the BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence and for some months assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready very soon.

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept 29, 1847. 81tf

BOOK BINDERY.

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March 27. E. J. HALE.

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Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
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" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

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E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 17.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of March next, it being over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

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100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

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Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

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I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

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Nov. 5, 1847. [illegible]